

SATURDAY NIGHT

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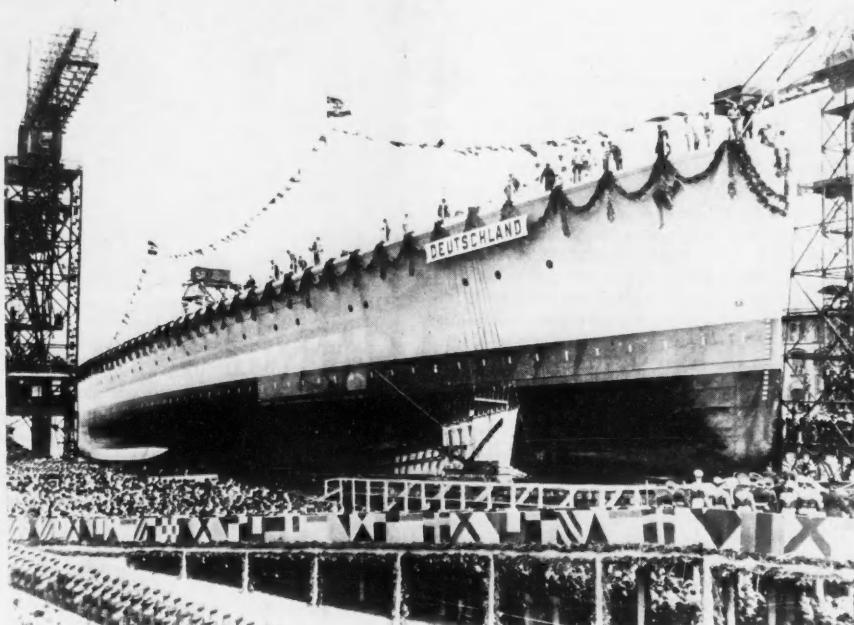
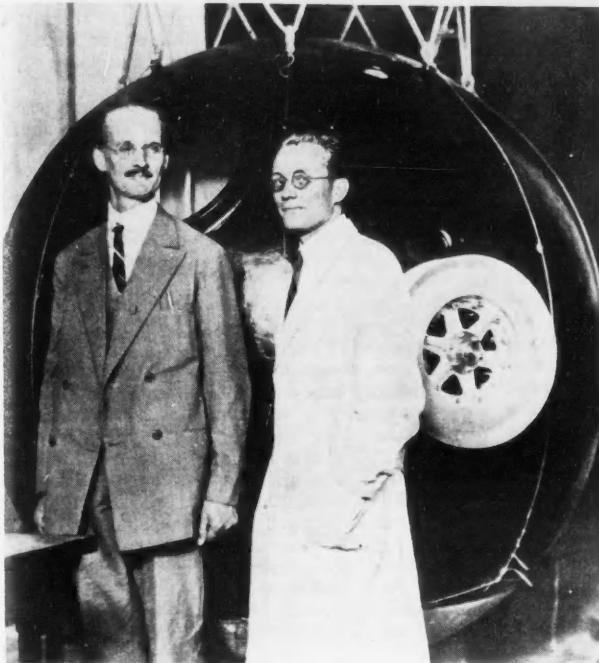
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10 Cents

FATE OF AUSTRALIA HINGES ON COMING ELECTION

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THE FRONT PAGE

ORD BESSBROUGH sounded a fresh note in his brief remarks on education after his enrollment as an honorary LL.D. of the University of Toronto, that was certainly acceptable to the younger generation among the large assemblage

His Excel- of scholars and public men who surrounded him on the platform of Convocation Hall.

lency on Mis- It has always been more or less customary with the elder generation to scold its juniors for indifference to the serious issues of life, and recreance to the noble traditions of their ancestors. That sort of thing has been going on for centuries, though probably no generation has been subjected to more frequent and hearty verbal "lambasting" than the young people of the present time. But the thousands who heard Lord Bessborough on the air, or in his presence, got no message of that kind from his lips.

He uttered a timely reminder that future progress depends on the youth of to-day, which of course places a heavy responsibility on those in charge of their instruction and guidance. But he was almost satirical in his allusions to the generations of the past, particularly those associated with universities, who expected their sons and grandsons to be instructed exclusively in their own ideas and to carry them on. Though he did not say so in precise terms, Lord Bessborough evidently thinks that what is known as "tradition" may be overdone. He said that to-day we look to the younger generation to seek the new if it is better, and not to be afraid of the better even though it should happen to be new. He added a reminder to youth that despite the value of its aspirations for progress and independence of thought, there is still no royal road to learning,—in which we assume he includes wisdom. And finally he urged the old but eternally true contention, that all real progress depends on soundness of character training. In this at least the bald and the gray, as well as their juniors, will agree with him.

Another THE Premier of Ontario in several recent addresses, over radio and on the platform, has urged on motorists the paramount importance of precautions to reduce the number of fatalities and casualties arising from automobile accidents.

Safety The figures given by Mr. Henry for the period covering the first four months of this year, in Ontario alone, are rather appalling, and his efforts to knock common sense and consideration for others into the heads of heedless and reckless drivers are to be commended.

One noted tire manufacturing firm has made a suggestion which, though it may have its commercial aspects, is sound counsel from a preventive standpoint. It points out that owing to economic conditions many motorists are using tires worn down to a point that makes them unsafe for further use. Every part of a motor car is of importance and if in a defective condition may endanger life and limb. To take chances with tires that are so old as to have become insubstantial is to court disaster, in which innocent persons may be sufferers, and it is of course a matter of common knowledge that the hazards of worn tires materially increase during warm weather.

The prevalence of this menace can be observed by anyone who stands at a busy intersection on a city street or drives on rural highways. It is no picture born of the salesman's imagination, and is of course due to the fact that countless people are short of cash and willing to take a chance on false economies. But cognizance should be taken of the fact that tire prices were never so low. There have been declines in the cost of many commodities ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. as a rule, but tires to-day are selling at 45 per

cent. of what they cost five years ago. Anyone who can afford to operate a car at all can afford to have his tires in safe condition.

British Land Tax Proposals IT IS probable that very few Canadians are acquainted with British systems of land taxation which differ very materially from our own. While the actual issue has been postponed, it will probably be kept to the fore so long as Rt. Hon. Lloyd George remains in politics. The proposals of Mr. Snowden, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently announced, are identical in principle with and in form very similar to those which Mr. Lloyd George, as Chancellor, introduced in his famous budget of 1909, and which were responsible for its rejection by the House of Lords—a rejection which directly led to the curbing of that chamber's powers, in such a way as to preclude it thereafter from treating any other finance bill in like manner.

In Great Britain, the taxation to which land is subject is not such as can properly be described as falling within the scope of specific land duties. Land is, of course, a very fruitful source of taxation revenue, but rather as part of a general scheme of taxation of all property than as the subject of peculiar taxation imposed on it *qua* lord. For example, the value of land is subject to the levy of the death duties in common with the value of all other property. Income derivable from land is subject to the income tax which is now terribly steep. But what is known as the "Land Tax"—an old impost, dating from the time of the younger Pitt and, in effect, a redeemable rent-charge of relatively small annual amount on the value of land and buildings—is the only form of land taxation now subsisting in Britain. With the exception, that is to say, of the "Mineral Rights Duty", an annual duty of twenty per cent. on mineral royalties, wayleaves and so forth, which is all that now remains in force of Mr. Lloyd George's hotly-contested land taxes.

Imposts IN ADDITION to the "Mineral Rights Duty", just mentioned, Mr. Lloyd George's land taxes were three in number: First, the "Increment Value Duty", levied, at the rate of twenty per cent., on every occasion of the sale or transfer of land, on the increase in its site value after April, 1909; secondly, the "Reversion Duty", levied, at the rate of ten per cent., on the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor, on the determination of a long lease, such value being computed as the difference between the land's value at the beginning and at the end of the lease; and, thirdly, the "Undeveloped Land Duty", an annual tax of one cent per \$4.80 on the site value of land not being used for agricultural, business or building purposes and the like.

This last was the tax that was easily dearest to Mr. Lloyd George's heart. But the mild and unambitious form that it assumed, was certainly not that in which he had intended that it should see the light. His colleagues in the first Asquith Government are commonly said to have emasculated his original proposal. Some of those colleagues were men with great possessions—and, though appalled at the Welshman's drastic scheme, they were far from being struck dumb by it. On the contrary, they were very vociferous in declaring that what Mr. Lloyd George was after was a tax of a hundred per cent. on land, and, with the aid of the majority of the cabinet, they overrode him on his most cherished project. Mr. Snowden will be happier in his colleagues' acquiescence in his views.

As things turned out with the Lloyd Georgian land taxes, it was a case of the mountain being in labor

and bringing forth a mouse. The requisite preliminary valuation took five years, involving a valuation of some 11,000,000 units of land, with a total of a good deal over \$26,000,000,000. The taxes were rather fruitless in the early years, and, at the end of the war, it was decided to repeal all of them, except the "Mineral Rights Duty", Mr. Lloyd George himself, ironically enough, being Premier at the time. Provision was made for the repayment of the amounts collected under them since their imposition.

With regard to local, as distinct from national, taxation in Great Britain, levies for public local purposes, which are known there as rates, are imposed, it is true, on persons, and not on property. But they are imposed only on persons occupying lands or buildings within the area rated, or enjoying rights of sporting or fishing in connection therewith. In Canada land taxation is for the most part purely municipal but seemingly more remunerative and direct in application.

The Latest Provincial Premier GENERAL satisfaction is felt in New Brunswick at the succession of Hon. C. D. Richards, until lately Minister of Lands and Mines in the provincial government, to the Premiership of the province, on the elevation of Dr. J. B. M. Baxter to the bench of New Brunswick, as a justice of its appellate division. Mr. Richards is a man of proved character and capacity, who has long been a tower of strength

to his party. In 1925 he stepped down from the party leadership, which, as it turned out, meant, on his part, the foregoing of the Premiership for a term of six years, in order to make way for Dr. Baxter, who, some years before, had exchanged the provincial for the federal field of political activity. Thus he may fairly be said to have given convincing proof of unselfish devotion to the advancement of the cause that he has at heart. But, while his accession to the Premiership is generally welcome, particular gratification thereof is expressed in Fredericton, in which city he is resident. It is more than thirty years since the capital of New Brunswick has given a Premier to the province, the last occasion being the tenure of office of Hon. A. G. Blair, whose administration terminated in 1896. Curiously enough, the new Premier occupies the same law offices, on Queen Street, as Mr. Blair occupied for many years.

Mr. Richards has retained in his cabinet all his former colleagues in the Baxter administration and has added Mr. W. H. Harrison to their number. He himself holds the portfolio of Attorney General, in addition to the Premiership. From the statement that he issued on assuming office, it is apparent that he contemplates, for his administration, no substantial change in the policy pursued by its predecessor. His government will largely devote its attention to the fostering of agriculture and lumbering, the two most important industries carried on in the province. As regards the latter of these industries Mr. Richards points out that more pulpwood was consumed in New Brunswick last year than in any previous year. Such a record in a time of pronounced economic depression is very striking. This increase in pulpwood consumption is, no doubt, attributed to the coming into operation of developments of very considerable magnitude in the pulp and paper industry. These developments, incidentally, while they have been of great benefit to New Brunswick, have not served to lessen the complexity of the problems before the industry as a whole. The new Premier takes occasion to stress the importance of the tourist traffic to the province and the development of this, which he has in contemplation, will mean a policy of improved roads, which will be a good thing all round.

Mr. Richards is another example of the success that the boy raised on the farm so often attains in far other fields than those he has been wont in early days, to plough. After spending his boyhood on the farm, he made his way through school-teaching to the

UP IN THE STRATOSPHERE

Left: Professor Auguste Piccard, professor of physics at the University of Brussels, and his physicist, Charles Kipfer, both shown above, sealed up in the aluminum gondola of a big balloon, in which they explored the stratosphere at a reported height of 50,000 feet, where no man has ever been. The aeronauts, inside a hermetically sealed gondola, had an artificial supply of oxygen, without which life could not have been sustained at that altitude. This was Professor Piccard's third attempt at the flight. Their purpose was not an altitude flight or record, but exploration of the stratosphere and particularly the obtaining of new data on the origin of cosmic rays, which were discovered by the American Professor Robert Millikan, several years ago. Centre: The German "pocket battleship", christened *Deutschland* by Hindenburg, the first of a group embodying new principles of speed and armament, photographed just before the launching ceremonies at Kiel. Right: General von Kluck, Commander of the German First Army during the World War, which came very near to Paris but was stopped at the famous battle of the Marne, photographed with his granddaughter, Murnau von Kluck, German screen star, at his Berlin home as he celebrated his 85th birthday. —Wide World Photo.

law, and through law to politics. He entered the provincial house in 1920 and, after only one year's experience as a legislator, became leader of his party, resigning that post—only temporarily as matters have eventuated—in favor of Dr. Baxter four years later. As soon as Dr. Baxter's resignation was in, the other day, a party caucus was held to elect a leader, and thus it was as the accredited chief of his party that the Lieutenant-Governor called on Mr. Richards, a few weeks later, to form an administration. The procedure adopted in Ontario, on Hon. Howard Ferguson's resignation of the Premiership, was very different from this, but seems to have been more in accordance with British precedents in such a case.

AN INTERESTING address was recently made by Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, one of Britain's East African dependencies, at present on furlough in England. Sir Edward is well known to many Canadians as an Imperialist of the practical rather than the loquacious order, and his address was an appeal for the re-kindling in the new generation of the old British sense of adventure.

He noted a decline of this spirit as a natural result of the nervous depression produced by the war, but he held that without it the new generation would not be the equals of their fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers. It was those three generations that, practically within the reign of Queen Victoria, had built up the Empire as we know it to-day, and he felt that if the sense of adventure deserted her people, Britain was lost indeed.

Sir Edward had specially in mind East African dependencies which a party of English public school boys is at present visiting, and which he says provide rare opportunities for the right sort of British youth. In a broader sense, however, his contention that the Empire cannot stand still and must survive through the enterprise of its young folk, is profoundly true. That is how English speaking Canada came into being certainly. Sir Edward feels that Britons at home do not realize the immense part Britain plays as the "nerve centre" of the Empire. If the morale is weak at the centre, it affects the whole Empire and even the world. A revival of the sense of adventure would, he averred, tend to promote support at home for development overseas, and this would keep Britain and the Empire sound and strong. Every Canadian who knows the history of his own country will sympathise with Sir Edward's view.

MUDGETT, ALIAS HOLMES, WHOLESALE MURDERER

Slaying of Pietzel Children in Toronto in Mid-Nineties Recalled—Many Crimes Perpetrated by One of the Most Cunning Criminals of Modern Times

By W. STEWART WALLACE

Occasionally one comes across a murderer who has made a business of murder, who has actually relied upon it for a livelihood. Such an individual was the notorious Henri Landru, who was convicted at Versailles in 1921 of murdering, for what they possessed, ten women and one young man; and such also was that pleasant person, George Joseph Smith, who specialized in the profitable occupation of marrying ladies of paltry means, and then drowning his brides in their baths. But neither of these gentlemen was worthy of holding a candle beside a murderer whose name is seldom heard now, but who was described by the newspapers of a generation ago, with perhaps pardonable exaggeration, as "the greatest murderer of modern times". The name by which this distinguished exponent of the art of murder usually went was "H. H. Holmes", but his real name was Herman Mudgett, and he rejoiced in the *aliases* of "H. H. Howard" and "H. H. Howell", and perhaps other temporary appellations. In all, he seems to have practised his art on at least a devil's dozen of victims; and the bodies of these were afterwards found in various cities in the United States and Canada, as far apart as Philadelphia, Toronto, and Minneapolis. So clever was he in getting rid of the bodies of his victims, and in explaining their disappearance, that his long trail of crimes was discovered only after, with superb self-confidence, he attempted to wipe out a whole family, and was tripped up in the attempt by a purely fortuitous circumstance.

Holmes (to give him the name by which he was best known) came of poor, but respectable country stock in New Hampshire. At the age of sixteen he left the parental farm, and for a time he supported himself by teaching school. Then having saved a little money, he registered as a medical student, first at the Burlington College in Vermont, and afterwards at the University of Michigan. At the University of Michigan he found himself without means to complete his education; and he conceived, with another medical student, who afterwards became a doctor in New York, a scheme whereby he might replenish his empty purse. The scheme was, in brief, an insurance swindle. It was arranged that Holmes' friend should take out a life insurance policy for \$12,500; then, after a reasonable length of time, Holmes was to obtain a dead body, and "plant" it where it would be readily discovered, while his friend went into hiding. Holmes was to identify the body as that of his friend, and then the insurance company would be invited to pay over the insurance. The insurance companies were evidently not as careful or as cautious then as they are to-day, for the plot succeeded perfectly; and the two conspirators were able to divide the \$12,500 between them, and thus to complete their education in luxury.

After leaving the university, Holmes had charge for a time of a department in an insane asylum; but he left this employment, either because he saw greater opportunities elsewhere, or because he was invited to leave. The latter was probably the case, since, so far as is known, Holmes never again practised medicine, and he next appears as a clerk in a drug-store in Philadelphia. The drug-store, however, seems to have been little more than a blind behind which he could resume his swindling operations. He and his former accomplice, now a doctor in New York, actually repeated their success in substituting a dead body for a live policy-holder, and on this occasion they defrauded the insurance companies of \$10,000. After this Holmes was heard of in states as far distant as Texas and California; and here no doubt he perpetrated other frauds. It is possible, indeed, that he may have embarked at this time on his career as a murderer; but if so, his crimes were never brought home to him.

Eventually, about 1889, he appeared in Chicago. Here he bought, at the corner of 63rd Street and Wallace Street, a large old-fashioned building, with a restaurant and drug-store on the ground floor, a capacious cellar beneath, and living quarters above. In this building he proceeded to make extensive alterations which would seem to have been prompted by a design not wholly innocent. He installed in it a secret staircase, to which one gained access by a hidden trap-door; he built false partitions, and bricked up passageways, in such a way as to create unsuspected hiding-places; and in the cellar he constructed a huge vault with a combination lock. The rabbit-warren of a building came to suggest so strongly in its interior arrangements a mediaeval castle that when the police later had occasion to explore it the newspaper reporters habitually described it as "the Holmes Castle". From this vantage-ground, while ostensibly conducting a drug-store business, Holmes proceeded to carry out a series of swindles and murders which for sheer audacity leave one gasping.

He had always had an eye for the ladies; and, like so many other daring criminals, he seems to have had some strange fascination for them. Possibly the fascination had about it something hypnotic; for Holmes, though possessing regular features, was no Adonis, but on the contrary was somewhat puny and insignificant in appearance. While still an undergraduate, he had married a girl from his native New Hampshire; but he soon parted company with her, and after graduation from the university, he found apparently little difficulty in persuading another lady to share the marital state with him. There is evidence, indeed, that he committed bigamy three times, the last time in 1894; but because of his many *aliases*, it is difficult to trace his matrimonial adventures, and he may actually have gone through the marriage ceremony even oftener than this. He was, however, no bride-killer; and so far as we know, all his wives survived him. Most of the murders with which he has been credited were of lonely and defenceless women, generally with some money or property, whom he induced to live with him as stenographers, or as mistresses. One of these was Emeline Cigrand of Indiana, who lived with Holmes in Chicago for six months as his stenographer, and then disappeared. Another was Mrs. L. I. Conner, who left her husband to live with Holmes at "the Castle", and who also disappeared, with her young daughter, a year later. A third was Minnie Williams, an attractive girl from

Fort Worth, Texas, who had been left \$50,000 by an uncle, and was persuaded by Holmes to come to Chicago with him as his secretary. Both she and her sister Annie, who had come to live with her, vanished some time in 1894. Added to these were several girls who had fallen under Holmes' influence, and whose lives he had insured, or whom he had ruined.

The full facts in connection with the disappearance of these unfortunate women have never come to light, for Holmes was never formally charged with any crime in connection with them, and his plausible explanations succeeded for the time being in allaying suspicion in every case. It was only when he had been brought to book for a subsequent crime, and the police had begun to investigate his record, that the finger of accusation was even pointed at him. When, however, the police subjected "the Holmes Castle" to an exhaustive search, some suggestive facts were discovered. Some human bones were unearthed in the cellar of the building; and the entrance was found to the subterranean vault which Holmes had constructed in the cellar, and which he was suspected to have used for no good purpose. A witness came forward, moreover, who testified that he was an expert in articulating and setting up skeletons for use as exhibits in anatomical laboratories, and that he had been employed by Holmes to articulate no less than three skeletons at different times. These skeletons Holmes had produced from the cellar of "the Castle"; but the witness, knowing that Holmes was a medical man in the drug business, had imagined that Holmes had obtained them from the morgue, and he had not asked any questions. One of the skeletons Holmes had left with him; but two of them he had taken away, and it is probable that he sold these to some medical school for cash. As an adept in utilizing the by-products of murder, Holmes seems to have stood in a class by himself.

What brought about the downfall of Holmes was not the disappearance of any of his stenographers or lady-loves, but an attempt to repeat his earlier success in swindling an insurance company. Some time in the early nineties he picked up a confederate in crime in the person of one Benjamin F. Pietzel, of St. Louis. Pietzel was a married man with five children, but he became deeply involved with Holmes in some schemes, the details of which are not clear, and was arrested. Holmes found the bail for him; but before doing so, and while Pietzel was still in jail, he proposed to Pietzel that he should join him in an insurance swindle, such as he had successfully consummated at least twice before. Pietzel was to take out an insurance policy in favor of his wife, and was then to disappear. Holmes was then to find a dead body, which he would identify as that of Pietzel; the insurance money would be paid to the wife, and then divided; and Pietzel could rejoin his wife later, under an assumed name. In order that Holmes might not appear too prominently in the case, it was deemed well to bring in a third confederate; and this third conspirator was found in Jephtha D. Howe, an attorney of St. Louis, whose reputation was not as stainless as it might have been. Holmes, Howe, and Pietzel discussed their plans fully before Pietzel left prison; and then the three went their ways. Pietzel took out a life insurance policy for \$10,000 with the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Association on November 9, 1893; and in August, 1894, he went from St. Louis to Philadelphia to meet Holmes, and to arrange the details of the swindle. While in Philadelphia, he went by the name of B. F. Perry, and posed as an inventor.

Holmes went to New York to obtain a body, probably from his old friend, the New York doctor; but the body was found to lack certain details which were deemed essential for purposes of identification; and Holmes thereupon decided to improve on the original scheme by supplying the insurance company with a body which there would be no difficulty in identifying, namely that of Pietzel himself. On September 2 he went to the house on Callowhill Street in Philadelphia, where Benjamin F. Pietzel, alias B. F. Perry, was staying; and here he murdered Pietzel. How he killed him is not certain. Pietzel was a heavy drinker; and possibly he killed him with chloroform when in a drunken stupor. In any case, he succeeded, with his usual ingenuity, in leaving behind the impression that the murdered man had compassed his own death.

When Pietzel was found the following day, he was lying on the floor with his face charred and blackened as if from an explosion, and beside him lay a shattered jar which had presumably contained a powerful chemical which had exploded in the hands of "Perry, the inventor". It was true that fragments of glass were found inside the jar, instead of outside, as would have been the case had the jar exploded; but the significance of this fact was not at first appreciated, and there seemed about the body no suggestion of foul play. Having completed his task, Holmes returned to the boarding-house where he was staying with his wife of the moment; and that night he left Philadelphia with her for Minneapolis.

The body of Pietzel, alias Perry, was found the next day by a man who called at the Callowhill Street house, and the police and the doctors were called in; but it seemed clear that it was a case of death by misadventure, and Pietzel was buried in the Potter's Field in Philadelphia. His true identity was not even discovered; for though the police found two letters which seemed to be from his wife, the signature was torn off, and there was no address on the letter-head. Other clues to his identity there seemed to be none.

Three weeks elapsed, and then the St. Louis attorney, Jephtha D. Howe, made his appearance. He said he had reason to believe that "B. F. Perry" was none other than the husband of a client of his who was insured with the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Association for \$10,000. Orders were given that the body of "B. F. Perry" should be exhumed from the Potter's Field; and Howe was instructed to bring Mrs. Pietzel or some member of her family to identify the deceased. Holmes persuaded Mrs. Pietzel that she was not well enough to travel, and to send her eleven-year-old daughter, Alice, in her place; and Howe returned to Philadelphia with Alice Pietzel and with Holmes. When the body in the Potter's Field was disinterred, Alice Pietzel identified it as that of her father, and Holmes also identified it as that of Pietzel. Holmes even went so far as to call attention to a wart which was one of the marks of identification; and, drawing a lancet from his pocket, he removed the wart from the body, greatly to the scandal of the onlookers. But the important fact was that the identity of Pietzel was established, and the insurance company promptly paid over to Jephtha D. Howe, as Mrs. Pietzel's attorney, the sum of \$10,000. Of this amount Howe retained \$2,500 as his share of the proceeds; and the rest he handed over to Holmes. Mrs. Pietzel afterwards testified that she received from Holmes only \$500 on account.

At this point it is necessary to point out that neither Howe nor Mrs. Pietzel had any idea that the body found was that of Benjamin Pietzel, whom they thought to be in hiding. The only danger that threatened Holmes proceeded from the eleven-year-old Alice Pietzel, who had actually recognized the body as that of her father. He therefore persuaded Mrs. Pietzel to go, with her two eldest children, aged seventeen and fifteen, back to stay with her parents; and he undertook to put the three youngest children, including Alice, in a school in Minneapolis. In this way, no doubt, he hoped not only to prevent Alice Pietzel from meeting her mother, but also to enable himself to carry out the plan which was already apparently forming itself in his mind—namely, to separate the members of the Pietzel family, and obliterate them one by one.

What followed is one of the most horrible and heartless series of murders in the history of crime. Holmes took the three little girls, Alice and Nellie, to Detroit, and afterwards to Toronto. At Detroit he was joined apparently by his supposed wife; and in Toronto Mrs. Pietzel, hungry for news of her husband and her children, appeared on the scene. The situation in Toronto was for Holmes critical in the extreme. He had his supposed wife, whose maiden name was Yoke, at one hotel; Alice and Nellie Pietzel were at a second hotel; and Mrs. Pietzel was at a third. But he carried off the situation with

his usual aplomb. His supposed wife remained ignorant of the presence in Toronto either of Mrs. Pietzel or her daughters. Mrs. Pietzel remained ignorant of the presence in Toronto of her daughters; and the daughters had no idea that their mother was within a few blocks of them. There can be doubt, however, that Holmes found the situation more difficult and dangerous than he liked. On one occasion, Mrs. Pietzel walked into the front of a shop where he happened to be with her children, and he required all his ingenuity to avoid a meeting between them. Mrs. Pietzel was, moreover, mystified by the fact that she had not heard from her children, and Holmes was hard put to it to allay her doubts and fears. So far as her husband was concerned, he had no difficulty, for he was able to explain that Pietzel was probably in Montreal, but that the greatest caution must be observed in arranging a meeting between Mrs. Pietzel and her husband. But the children were a grave embarrassment; and he decided that they must be put out of the way.

On October 20, 1894, Holmes rented a cottage at 16 St. Vincent Street in Toronto, on the pretext that he was engaging it for his sister, who lived in Hamilton, but who was ill and could not come herself. He had a large Saratoga trunk sent to the house, and later a bedstead and mattress. On one or two days he was seen about the house with two little girls in print dresses; and on the evening of October 21 he borrowed a spade from his next door neighbor, saying that he was going to dig a hole in the cellar to put potatoes in. The next morning he returned the spade, with polite thanks, and said that he found he had to leave. He handed the key of the cottage to the neighbor who had lent him the spade, and departed with his trunk. None of the neighbors saw him return, nor did any of them see the little girls leave the cottage. As a matter of fact, Holmes had apparently asphyxiated them with gas in the Saratoga trunk, had buried their bodies in the cellar, and had burned their clothes.

The very day when these two innocent children were so foully murdered, their mother left Toronto, disgusted with the lies which she felt sure Holmes was telling her, and returned to her home in Burlington, Vermont. Hither Holmes followed her, no doubt with the object of adding her to his toll of victims. He actually stayed with her, but by this time she was on her guard, and kept a close watch upon him. One evening, when she heard him go down to the cellar, she followed him with a lighted lamp, and found him digging a hole in the ground. On being discovered, he made some unsatisfactory explanation, and desisted from his labors. Shortly afterwards he left, but after his departure there was found in the cellar a can of dynamite which had evidently failed to explode.

From Burlington Holmes went to Boston, secure in the belief doubtless that he had once more successfully covered up the tracks of his crimes. Little did he guess that in Boston Nemesis awaited him. All unknown to him events had been conspiring in another quarter to trip him up. In the jail at St. Louis was a notorious train-robber named Marion C. Hedspeth or Hedgespath (the name is spelled in both ways), who knew Jephtha D. Howe. In some way Hedspeth had got wind of the insurance swindle planned by Howe, Holmes, and Pietzel the year before. It was said, indeed, that Hedspeth had introduced Howe to Holmes. When the insurance money was paid, Hedspeth demanded from Howe a share of the loot; but he found Howe unwilling to honor his demand. He thereupon "tipped off" the police that all was not as it should be in the matter of the Pietzel insurance policy. He had, of course, no idea that murder had been done; he merely thought that Holmes, Howe, and Pietzel had succeeded in defrauding the insurance company, and he was annoyed that he had been left out in the cold. The police began to look for Holmes, and they succeeded in arresting him in Boston, while he was posting a letter.

Holmes, with what appeared to the police surprising alacrity, confessed to the insurance swindle, and was interned in the Moyamensing Prison, near Philadelphia, awaiting trial. Mrs. Pietzel and Howe were also arrested, as accessories to the swindle; but Mrs. Pietzel, after being questioned, was allowed to go free. Evidently their interrogation of Mrs. Pietzel roused in the minds of the police doubts about the exact nature of the swindle. From her they learnt of the disappearance of three of her children; and it was explained that one of these, the eleven-year-old Alice, had actually identified the body of the man in the Callowhill house in Philadelphia as that of her father. Holmes, with his usual glibness, explained that the children had been sent with his secretary, Minnie Williams, to England — thus attempting to account at once for the disappearance of four of his victims; and when he felt the toils gathering about him, he confessed that the body found in the Callowhill house was indeed that of Pietzel, but he maintained that Pietzel had committed suicide, and that he (Holmes) had not reported the suicide for being accused of murder.

These explanations, however, did not satisfy the police; and they began to investigate the movements of Holmes both before and after the discovery of the body of Pietzel on September 3, 1894. They discovered that Holmes had been in Philadelphia on September 2, and had left Philadelphia suddenly on the evening of that day. They obtained evidence which showed also that Holmes and Pietzel had seen each other in Philadelphia. But they found great difficulty in tracing Holmes' movements after leaving Philadelphia, so carefully had he covered up his tracks. They found that he had been in Minneapolis with the three Pietzel children, and they obtained information which led them to believe that he had left Minneapolis with the three children in his care. They eventually discovered where he had stayed in Detroit; and a detective named Geyer, who had been assigned to the case, spent many days in trying to find in Detroit the remains of little Howard Pietzel, who seemed to have disappeared at this point. His efforts proved unavailing; and in the summer of 1895 he went on to



CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA IN EGYPT

Left: Dendur Temple on the Nubian Nile. These picturesque ancient ruins will disappear beneath the waters of the Nile when the heightening of the Aswan Dam is completed.

(Continued on Page 7)

SECESSIONIST MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA

Fate of Commonwealth Hangs on Approaching General Elections—Imperial Conference at Ottawa to Be Postponed Because of Them—Repudiation and Inflation

By JOHN A. STEVENSON, Canadian Correspondent of London Times

HON. R. B. BENNETT'S recent announcement that the Imperial conference which was to have convened at Ottawa in August will be postponed because Australia cannot send a delegation at that time, has been interpreted as a clear indication that a general election is certain to take place in that Commonwealth this summer. The situation has been drifting from bad to worse since the present year began and the economic crisis which has befallen the Commonwealth has now been aggravated by a condition of political confusion and instability, which is its natural offspring. During Mr. Scullin's absence in London, his colleagues were wrestling with a series of grave problems and also fighting among themselves and he returned to plunge into a sea of troubles. He had been bereft of the services of his Treasurer, Mr. E. G. Theodore, as the result of the verdict of a judicial commission to the effect that while Premier of Queensland he had been guilty of a serious misfeasance in connection with the purchase by the state of a mining property known as the Mungana Mines. Faced with this verdict Mr. Theodore had no alternative but to announce that he would retire from the Provincial Treasurership until he could clear his name. But when Mr. Scullin came home he found himself helpless without Mr. Theodore who despite the stain upon his record is reckoned one of the ablest and most energetic politicians in Australia. So after securing the approval of the Labor caucus he restored Mr. Theodore to his honors and emoluments. Naturally there was a fierce outcry in the Opposition press but a more serious consequence for Mr. Scullin was the decision of two of his Ministers, Mr. Fenton and Mr. Lyons that they could not sit in the same Cabinet as Mr. Theodore until he had purged himself of the charges laid at his door. Mr. Scullin then proceeded to fill the vacancies and tackle the desperate financial and economic problems which faced the country.

Meanwhile the economic situation has worsened instead of improved. Low prices for wool and wheat had reduced the farmers to despair, unemployment in the urban communities was mounting steadily, heavy obligations to foreign creditors were maturing and Australian exchange in London was hovering at a discount of between 15 and 20 per cent. At the middle of February there took place at Canberra a conference between the Commonwealth Government and the state Premiers and an agreement was reached for a three year plan of financial policy designed to restore the financial equilibrium of the country. It was agreed that all borrowing should cease for the time being—a superfluous decision in view of the fact that nobody will today lend money to Australian governments—and that strenuous efforts should be made to reduce the cost of government. Following this decision the Commonwealth Public Service Board has submitted proposals for a ten per cent. reduction of civil service salaries under \$3,500, the higher salaries having been previously reduced; this latest reduction will affect 43,000 civil servants and naturally is not popular among them. But so far the Scullin Government has not made any effort to comply with the demand of the Commonwealth Bank Board that a condition precedent to any further financial co-operation from the banks, there must be a drastic cut in the expenditures on social services. What the banks want the Scullin Ministry to do is to force a lowering of wages for certain sheltered classes, chiefly trades unionists and make them share the sacrifices already being shouldered by the farmers and other less favored elements.

Mr. Scullin and most of his colleagues see the necessity of this step but they are faced with the formidable opposition of the extremist elements in their party. The latter found an intransigent leader in Mr. T. J. Lang, the Premier of New South Wales who at a recent state election achieved a surprising victory. Mr. Lang came out flat-footed for a policy of debt repudiation and took the line that the standards of living which the workers of Australia enjoy must not be sacrificed to meet the "exortionate demands" of a group of London bankers. He made a series of violent speeches in which he denounced the greed of British banking interests, declared that Australia must be freed from the tyranny of bondholders and demanded a revision of the terms of payment of Australia's war debt to Britain. Mr. Lang is naturally the hero of the classes threatened with a wage reduction and in some quarters outside Australia is being acclaimed as the most courageous politician in the British Empire and in Conservative circles his name is anathema.

MR. LANG cannot be treated lightly, for not only does he head the Government of the largest Australian state but he has the support of seven Laborite members of the Federal Government led by Mr. Beasley, formerly Assistant Minister of Industry. These leftwing Laborites fought tooth and nail in the parliamentary caucus of the party against the financial policy sponsored by Mr. Theodore whose basic feature is a fiduciary note issue of the tune of 90 million dollars which will involve an inflation of the currency to this extent. When Mr. Theodore came to introduce the necessary legislation on March 11th he declared himself completely opposed to Mr. Lang's policy of repudiation, saying:

"We shall introduce a bill to amend the Commonwealth Bank Act dealing with the present gold reserve. It might be necessary even to abolish it. But rather than fail to pay a debt to London I would ship the last sovereign from Australia."

This policy of inflation was immediately attacked by the opposition groups and, when a vote of no confidence was moved, Mr. Hughes who had helped the Scullin Ministry into office turned viciously against it. Meanwhile the left wing Laborites had constituted themselves a separate party holding their own meetings and regarding themselves as the nucleus of



GORKY ATTENDS

Maxim Gorky, Russian Novelist, as he arrived at the Moscow station of the White Russian-Baltic Railway to attend the Soviet Union.

—Wide World Photo.

new industrial Labor party. This group held the balance of power and its adverse vote would have turned out the Scullin Ministry. In the end however, after negotiations behind the scenes with the main Labor party they decided to spare the Ministry's life and it was sustained on the censure motion by the narrow majority of 38 to 33.

The next move came from Mr. Lang who on March 25th notified Premier Scullin by wire that he did not intend to meet interest payments due by New South Wales to the London and Westminster Bank on April 1st and did not contemplate meeting any further interest payments; Mr. Theodore also stated in Parliament that Mr. Lang had refused an offer of financial assistance made by the Commonwealth Bank for the purpose of averting the impending default. Mr. Scullin in announcing these facts took the view that Mr. Lang's attitude raised very vital questions as to whether the Commonwealth was legally liable to pay interest due on state bonds when such default took place and whether it has the right to use revenues contributed by other states for this purpose. Mr. J. G. Latham, the leader of the Nationalist Opposition, promised full support to the Scullin Ministry in any proper steps that might be taken to bring Premier Lang to a sense of his responsibility. And two rural members from New South Wales declared that the people whom they represented would not be parties to any default and would, if necessary, secede rather than countenance such a disgraceful repudiation. Mr. Lang also found himself in grave disfavor with another's Premier's Conference but, nothing daunted his government in due course defaulted in the payments due to London and the Federal Government at once stepped in and made good the default; moreover it immediately issued a writ against New South Wales for the sum which it had paid on its account.

In May the economic plight of the Commonwealth has become truly desperate. In the first ten months of the current fiscal year ending April 30th the Federal revenues only totalled \$243,495,000 as compared with expenditures of \$339,500,000, which left a deficit of \$96,005,000. It was true that the overdraft on the Commonwealth Bank had decreased from \$18,000,000 to about \$8,000,000, but there were outstanding short term Treasury notes to the tune of nearly twelve million dollars. During the first three-quarters of the fiscal year exports had declined from \$370,860,000 to \$340,120,000, but as the result of the operation of the drastic increases in the tariff imports during the nine month period had been more than cut in half, having fallen from a value of \$534,700,000 to \$255,725,000; the encouraging feature of these figures is that there was a favorable trade balance of \$84,395,000. However Premier Scullin himself on April 20th admitted that there were in the country 300,000 unemployed and all reports agree that business in many places is in a state of semi-paralysis.

Faced with such a situation the elements which are opposed to the policies of the Labor party, holding that its immediate ejection from power at Canberra was Australia's most urgent need, determined to sink their differences and unite their forces for a resolute campaign which would force the Government to the country. It was decided that the man who had most chance of uniting the opposition forces was Mr. Lyons, the ex-Labor Minister who had resigned rather than stomach the reappearance of Mr. Theodore in the Cabinet. Mr. Lyons without possessing any meteoric qualities for leadership is capable and vigorous and very popular with the Labor elements in his own state of Tasmania. Hopes are entertained that he may be able to detach substantial number of the saner Laborites from Mr. Scullin and Mr. Lang. At any rate both Mr. Latham, the leader of the Nationalists and Dr. Earle Page, the chieftain of the Country party, have agreed to serve under him and he has now been appointed leader of what is styled the "United Australia Party".

In the House of Representatives he put up a very strenuous fight against the financial measure introduced by Mr. Theodore, which proposed an amendment to the Commonwealth Bank Act authorizing the fiduciary note issue for the purpose of securing funds to meet the country's obligations. Its opponents contended that it was inflation naked and unashamed and that it was a dangerous palliative which would further impair in the money markets of the world the already seriously weakened credit

of Australia. The Scullin Government got a narrow majority for its bill in the House of Representatives, but it got short shrift in the Senate where the anti-Laborites were in commanding control and it was thrown out by a large majority. Mr. Scullin then exercised his right of sending it back to the Senate for reconsideration and the second time it encountered exactly the same fate. But before the Senatorial majority gave it the coup de grace they fortified themselves by summoning to the Bar of the Senate Sir Robert Gibson, the Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank and asking his opinion about the fiduciary note issue. After giving an account of the relations of the Commonwealth Bank and the Bank of England he declared that the Bank of England so far from exercising any Shylockian pressure was giving every possible assistance to Australia.

Under the Australian constitution, when a deadlock occurs between the two houses, a Government is entitled after the measure which has created it has been rejected twice to secure a double dissolution with a view to testing the opinion of the country, and the anti-Laborites are directing all their tactics to drive Mr. Scullin to this course.

MR. SCULLIN has proclaimed his willingness to face the electorate on a double dissolution to end the present impasse but he has also given clear proof that he is anxious to avoid this ordeal. At the end of May he made in Parliament an offer to convert Parliament into an economic conference at which all the problems of Australia could be discussed openly, frankly and apart from partisan considerations. The only response of this offer was a vote of non-confidence moved by Mr. Lyons and after a bitter debate the Scullin Ministry just scraped home to safety by a bare majority of 2 with the help of the Lang faction of the party. However on May 10th he again repeated his offer at Melbourne. Mr. Lyons, after a conference of the United Australia party and further discussions with his chief lieutenants, informed the Premier that the most his party was prepared to do was to validate the tariff proposals of the Government for six months and vote supplies for three months; he contended that at the end of this period the verdict of the voters should be tested by a general election. Under these circumstances it is very difficult to see how a general election some time before the fall can be avoided.

The Labor party will be committed in an election campaign to a difficult defensive role and will enter it gravely weakened through the feud which has been raging between the moderates and the extremists and which is still far from healed. Mr. Scullin may retain the nominal leadership of the party, but he is known to be in poor health and for a time seemed to have lost all grasp of the situation. The real protagonist of labor in the coming struggle will be the redoubtable Mr. Theodore and his style will undoubtedly be cramped by the cloud which overhangs him in connection with the Mungana charges.

There is some speculation as to what part Premier Lang will play in the election when it comes. He and his followers have been officially read out of the Labor party by Mr. Scullin who has taken steps to form a separate organisation for his own Labor supporters in New South Wales, but in the end a peace will probably be patched up which will enable Mr. Lang to take the stump against the United Australia party. He is faced with two separate secessionist movements in his own state of New South Wales. The farmers and other inhabitants of the rural districts are so disgusted with the performances of the Labor politicians who are ruling the roost at Sydney that they are determined at all costs to emancipate themselves from their control. One of the secessionist movements, started in the Riverina district on the borders of Victoria, aims at the interference of this particular area to Victoria with whose capital, Melbourne, it has already closer commercial and transportation links than with Sydney. The other movement is being pushed in the rural areas in the northern and western part of the state and it aims at the creation of a fresh state to be called "New England". Dr. Earle Page, the leader of the other party, who was Commonwealth Treasurer in the Bruce Government, has assumed the leadership of this movement and at a convention held some time ago delegates unanimously passed resolutions recommending the appointment of a provisional executive consisting of the state and Federal representatives of the area who should summon an immediate convention of thirty delegates to draft a constitution for the new state. In West Australia a secessionist movement, supported by influential local leaders, has been going merrily along for some time, and another has made some headway in South Australia. Probably if the Scullin movement were ejected from office these manifestations of a secessionist spirit would soon vanish, but their emergence is a proof that the whole fabric of the Commonwealth is creaking and groaning under the severe strains to which it is being subjected.

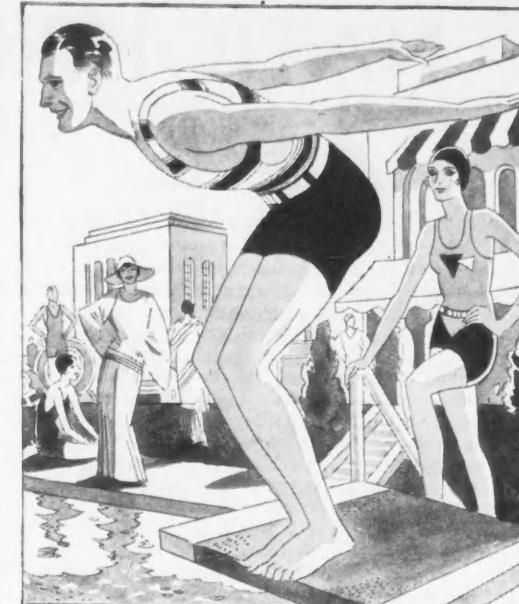
LATE SPRING

By NATHANIEL A. BENSON

NOT to the rose, the empress of the warm,
The full-sunned months of summer, do I give
Praise for her splendor and deep-incensed charm
Which make the bee-folk feel their joy must live
Forever; not unto the rose I thrill.

But to those first adventures of the spring,
The shy white crocus, the brave daffodil,
Who gladden bitter April and who bring
A strange prophetic courage from the ground
And herald all the waiting hosts of May,
These are the perfect poets of the year.

Who in the heartless skies some heart have found,
Some promise of riches ripening with each day,
And whisper for the listening few to hear,



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

Tariff Postponements

WRITING on the eve of the budget for publication after its delivery, one is too late to speculate about it and too early to examine its contents. About all I can say concerning it, in the circumstances, is that the relatively slender measure of tariff revision which it will be found to contain is pretty much the result of an eleventh hour decision and is not what its author had intended. Mr. Bennett all along had figured on proceeding with his proposed revision of the general tariff, or at least the bulk of it. It was only a few days before the time for the presentation of the legislation to parliament that he reluctantly concluded it could not be done and that much of the revision would have to be deferred. This decision was forced on him for the most part by physical limitations in connection with the preparatory work. Those who were engaged in getting up this work were simply unable to accomplish their task in time. It was physically impossible to go through all the tariff schedules and examine into the various factors on which duty rates are based, including production volume and costs, volume and prices of importations, representations of industries concerned, and so forth. Perhaps the work was not undertaken in earnest soon enough; perhaps Mr. Bennett judged the physical capacity of others by his own. For the last few weeks the absence of Mr. Ryckman, Minister of Revenue, whose knowledge of business had been extensively employed, was a serious handicap. Whatever the relative extent to which these various factors may have been responsible, the fact is that when it came time for a date to be set for the delivery of the budget the work out of which the tariff revision was to be compiled was not finished, and, rather than submit a make-shift revision, Mr. Bennett decided to defer the bulk of it. So, if there is disappointment among those who had hoped to be benefited by tariff revision and among those who had speculated as to the extent of it, the first disappointment was to the Minister of Finance himself in the thwarting of his intentions. Some will hold that it is better as it is, that the circumstances which prevented a general tariff revision were fortunate, contending that the wisdom of the tariff increases of last September has not yet been fully established and that the proposed Empire economic conference should be held in advance of further changes. But it was not these considerations which influenced the character of the tariff department of the budget.

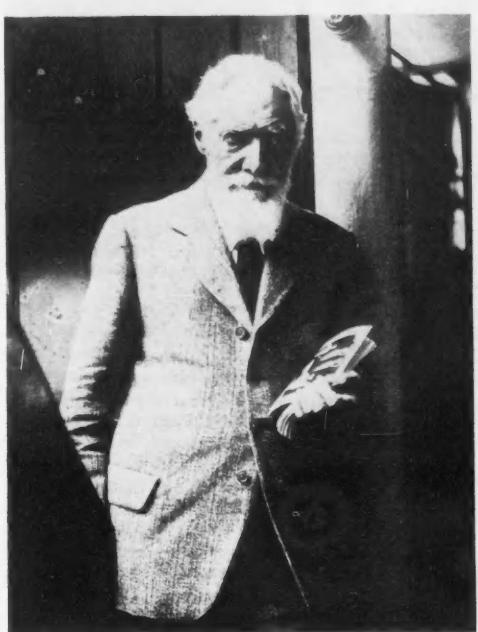
It is Mr. Bennett's first budget and there would seem to be little doubt that it will be his last. His experiences of the last couple of months and the necessity in the end of foregoing part of his proposals must have convinced him that he has too much on his hands, that he cannot advantageously continue to be Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, and Finance Minister all at the same time. Even in his case there is a limit to what one man may accomplish.

The Sessional Outlook

WITH the budget delivered, the session enters the last lap toward prorogation. Opposition members had been saying that if the tariff legislation was not too drastic the debate would not be prolonged. They admit a desire to get away early, seeing little possibility of making political hay at this stage in the parliamentary term. They have felt in duty bound, naturally enough, to give the ministry a bit of a ride about the unsatisfactory situation in the dairy industry, recalling with some zest the pre-election promises of betterment and the Tory campaign against New Zealand butter, and pointing to the present low prices of dairy products. They will also endeavor to avenge Mr. Veniot for the attacks made upon him on the score of patronage while he was Postmaster General and Mr. Sauve will have to defend himself on his estimates. Apart from that, in the House of Commons itself, there is very little in the future outside the budget debate. A couple of bills for the more effective control of the national finances and the direction of government purchasing are due and something in the way of legislation may be indicated by the Stamp report on wheat trading. The committees, however, may produce some developments. At the time of writing the committee on Canadian National Railway matters has yet to organize and commence its work and the Beauharnois inquiry committee has not been appointed. These committees might keep the session in progress beyond the time it could otherwise be wound up. Chief Government Whip Simpson figures on the middle of July as the earliest possible time for prorogation, pointing out that the average duration of budget debates over a long period of years is eighty days. On one occasion the debate lasted two hundred days. The present debate, however, should reduce the average. Unless the House has to wait on the reports of committees, there would seem to be a fair prospect of the legislators getting away about the beginning of July.

The Beauharnois Inquiry

AFTER all the brave splurge of a couple of weeks ago, it now seems very doubtful if the Beauharnois committee inquiry will amount to very much. For some reason—perhaps the Prime Minister's preoccupation with the budget has had something to do with it—there has been delay in the appointment of the committee. The opposition and the third party have submitted the names of their representatives. Mr. Gardiner is going on the committee himself for the farm group and the Liberals have named Sir Eugene Fiset, Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Mackenzie of Vancouver. The first two are handy men in committed work and the last named would seem to have some equipment for it. The Prime Minister has the naming of the Conservatives in his own hands. Some difficulty seems to have been experienced regarding the terms of the reference to committee. Mr. Gardiner, who demanded the investigation, has narrowed down his concern to two questions, namely, the validity of the order-in-council authorizing the Beauharnois diversion from the St. Lawrence, and the question as to the respective rights and jurisdiction of the dominion and the Province of Quebec in the river and its potential power. Neither



SIR FLINDERS PETRIE

The great Egyptologist, who 78 years old, recently returned from his fifty-first expedition of discovery in the Near-East. In Palestine he made a momentous discovery supposedly the first city of the Shepherd Kings, abandoned about 2000 B.C.

of these questions can be determined by a committee. They are legal and constitutional questions. The most a committee can do about them is to recommend that they be referred to the courts for judicial decision or made the subject of negotiations with the provinces. The matter of jurisdiction and power rights is rather a delicate subject politically just now, owing to the impending provincial election in Quebec. The former government made a show of seeking a judicial settlement but the reference to the Supreme Court was in such terms that no conclusive decision could be given, and subsequently the federal claims were virtually abandoned in the granting of the Beauharnois concession. Without doubt the Conservative government at Ottawa would be accused in the Quebec election campaign of attempting to encroach on provincial rights if the Beauharnois committee recommended a further reference to the courts.

One interesting question that will be raised in the committee is as to whether the former government did, as it claimed, satisfy itself that the interests of navigation were safeguarded under its order-in-council. Recognized engineering opinion is in agreement with Mr. Gardiner that the Beauharnois project blocks the deep waterway scheme—a phase of the matter that was stressed in these columns two years ago. It is difficult to see how the ministers of two years ago would have been satisfied that navigation interests were protected in view of the fact that there has not even yet been any decision as to which of three officially submitted waterway schemes should be adopted. Moreover, in defending its order-in-council the then government represented that the Beauharnois canal would be available as a link in the waterway and yet that order-in-council authorized the erection of several fixed bridge spans across the canal under which ships could not pass.

Gossip around the corridors of parliament has it that Mr. Gardiner is not anxious to press his proposal that the circumstances under which the concession was secured and the connection of certain members of parliament with the Beauharnois interests should be investigated. To the writer, the Progressive Leader says he is prepared to go into that phase of the matter "if they want me to". After his speeches in the House of Commons, it is not clear why he should need to be urged to follow through. Meantime, lobbying has been got under way on an extensive scale. Beauharnois is expensively established at the Chateau Laurier, as are also interests which sought and failed to get what Beauharnois got and which are now supplying ammunition for use against Beauharnois.

A Secret Mexican Mission

INQUIRIES have been reaching Ottawa during the past fortnight regarding the reported approach to our frontier of Minister of Communications Almazan of the Mexican government on secret mission. Nobody here will confess to any knowledge of Mr. Almazan's coming or the secret purpose of it, so it is surmised that Montreal rather than Ottawa is his destination and that his business may be with Sir Henry Thornton. Sir Henry, it will be recalled, (especially by Hon. Charles Murphy and Hon. Charles Marcil), went on a mission to Mexico a couple of years back to help the Mexican government with its railway problem. The Mexican government at that time was at odds with the Church of Rome, and Mr. Marcil threatened to involve the King administration in a national issue because it permitted Sir Henry to go to its assistance. It was reported at the time that Mexico offered Sir Henry inducements to stay there and take charge of the railways. Since then he has been consulted from time to time about the railway problems of the country. It is now suggested that if Minister of Communications Almazan is coming here it may be in the hope of persuading the President of the Canadian National Railways to abandon his Canadian difficulties and go south.

Battering at An Open Door

FOLLOWING the last general election, it was thought that the division of the French representation in the House of Commons between the two parties would have the agreeable effect of discouraging attempts to raise racial and religious prejudices. Unfortunately, it has not turned out that way. Between certain members on either side of the House there has been something in the nature of a competition in the raising of French "grievances", in

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"defending French rights". "We were here first and we are not going to be driven out", one Quebec member stormed the other day, apropos, as far as could be discovered, of nothing at all, and he had no answer to make when I inquired with appropriate concern who was proposing to drive him and his compatriots out. In some measure this attitude seems to be due to an ingrown notion that French rights are constantly menaced, but for the most part it is probably an overflow from the pre-election activities of the parties in Quebec in anticipation of the provincial election. In any case, it is serving no good purpose. On the contrary, tolerant people are becoming a little weary of the elaborate and impassioned championing of rights that are not questioned, of the setting up of shadow grievances. Certain Quebec members, not all of them back-benchers, on both sides of the House are doing no service to their people by the course they are pursuing. And they are prejudicing the cause of racial harmony.

The Presentation Racket

By GEORGE SPELVIN

IN THESE hard times, when the hardest thing to locate anywhere is the whereabouts of the whereabouts, it is soothsaying to realize that some of our clever fellow-citizens have solved the problem of getting a living by giving things away. One must not think that all these able Personal Poverty Abolitionists dwell in New York or London or Paris. Canada is a big girl now, and Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other cities number among their intelligentsia some exceedingly smooth artists. There are men in our larger cities who make a good living by getting up presentations to their acquaintances. Here are the methods of one of the most successful, whose career was studied at close range a short time ago.

This man was what might be termed a "joiner," that is he belonged to a number of social organizations and thus got into touch with a lot of people of the desired class. Ostensibly, he was engaged in the reputable business of insurance but that was on

ly a "blind." His real business was giving presents, especially wedding presents.

When he heard that one of his acquaintances was about to get married, he sized up the situation and acted promptly. His specialty was silver tea services and he dealt with a jeweller who allowed him a very large rake-off—sufficient to pay for his trouble but not to satisfy his greed. Having decided that the case would stand a \$500 tea service, he would approach the friends of the bridegroom-elect and state that a number were desirous of making such a presentation and that they had requested him to do the collecting. He was very busy, said, but felt that he had been so long associated with the bridegroom that he ought to make this little sacrifice. He would then proceed to collect all the money he could and by various tricks, some of which will be explained later, he would endeavor to fix things so that subscribers would not be likely to inquire too closely into the details. Often in this collecting he would run over the objective. Finally to cover up his tracks and to increase his rake-off he would make his most artistic touch. He would go to the bridegroom-elect and explain that he was about to tell something which, strictly, he ought not to divulge, but their close friendship (often they were the most casual acquaintances) had made him feel that he should, in strict confidence, disclose a very delicate and awkward situation. The "boys," he would explain, wanted to give the groom a \$500 tea service but in spite of all their efforts, had been able to raise only \$430. He and several others, who had given all they could afford, wanted the committee to purchase a cheaper set. A number of the largest donors, however, took the ground that unless they could do the thing in what they considered a worthy manner, they would not do it at all. These latter consequently refused to go ahead unless the \$500 set could be secured. Things had reached an impasse and if the necessary additional money was not forthcoming the whole plan fell to the ground. He (the touch artist) had been appointed to collect part of the fund and, ahem, if the bridegroom would slip him seventy dollars he would, without disclosing anything, announce that the necessary amount had been raised, the committee would go ahead and everything would be lovely. The victim practically always fell for the scheme and thus forever shut himself out from inquiring into details or permitting anyone else to do so.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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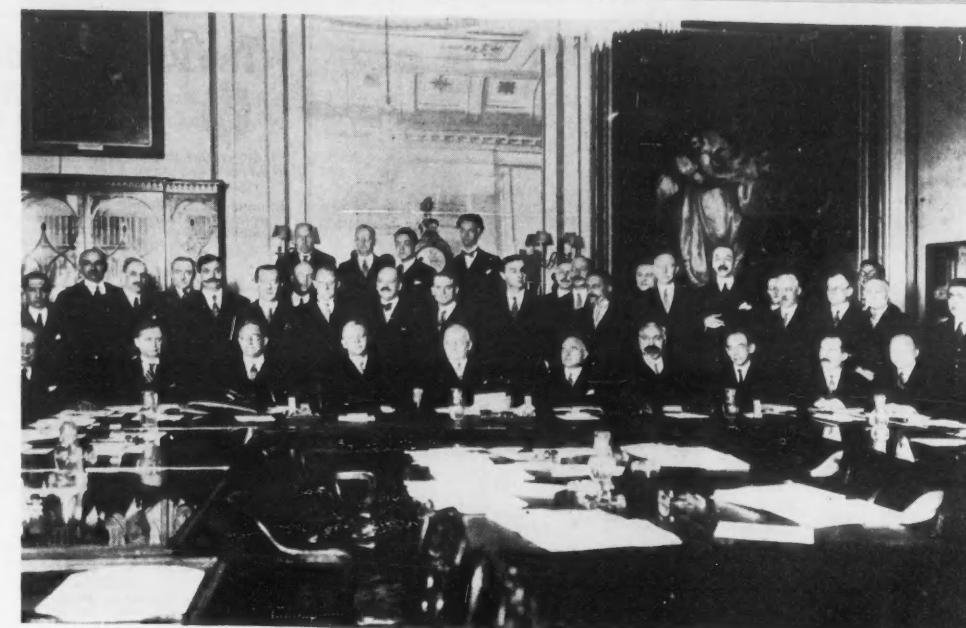
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THE ABORTIVE WHEAT CONFERENCE

The delegates from eleven wheat exporting nations assembled at a conference on wheat in Canada House, London. Canadian High Commissioner Howard Ferguson is seen in the centre.

—Wide World Photo.

THE PASSING SHOW

By HAL FRANK

"Oh, some hae wheat that canna eat
And some hae nae that want it . . ."

Gandhi says that he is not going to London for the Conference. No reason so far has been vouchsafed, but it is probably because he simply hasn't a thing to wear.

An economist says that humanity will learn a lot from the present depression. As they did from the last war, for example.

Popular Song Favorites

Ex-King Alfonso: "My Castles in Spain Are a Shack in the Lane."

• • •

"Alice in Wonderland" has been banned in Honan, China, by General Ho-Chien as unfit for children because in it the walrus and the white rabbit and a few other such talk in human speech. "Bears, lions, beasts and birds cannot use a human language, and to attribute to them such power is an insult to the human race," says the Hon. Gen.

Overlooking, of course, the time-honoured existence of pidgin English.

• • •

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things,
Of Jews and Japs and English Chaps
And Savages and Chings,
And why is it they cannot talk
Like other human bings."

• • •

MRS. HOOVER TAKES CHILDREN TO CIRCUS—
New York Herald Tribune.

It is doubtful if they liked it as well as Congress.

• • •

Sir: Shady baseball practises are not new. You recall, of course, Matthew Arnold made a report: "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer . . ."—Fan.

Yes, we recall.

• • •

The Soviet can be forgiven almost anything but the fact that they have no unemployment.

• • •

To Chloe

You are the rose by the river's brim,
You are the morning star,
You are the thrush's noon-tide hymn,
You are the blue hills far.

You are the earth and sky and the sea,
Wind and water and fire—
You are the world and all to me
And I am a wall-eyed liar.

The Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, popularly referred to by us boys as "The Gloomy Dean", has been trying on a pair of rose-



TO "WIND-MILL" HER WAY TO THE COAST
Miss Amelia Earhart, noted aviatrix of trans-Atlantic fame, who recently became the bride of George Palmer Putnam, the publisher, is shown here as she climbed into her Autogiro plane at Willow Grove, Pa., on the first leg of a flight that will carry the "Lady Lindbergh" to California.

—Wide World Photo.

tinted spectacles, just for the fun of it, no doubt. He thinks about 1,000 years hence, which is still a fairly diluted optimism, that England will be a place fit to live in. All economic problems will be solved, war debts, taxes abolished, physical perfection cultivated, clothes few and beauty-revealing. Even diseases will be eradicated. With the one and important exception, the common cold. It will be still prevalent, says the Dean, thus assuring us that in spite of all these revolutionary changes the Englishman will retain at least one national characteristic.

Everything has been blamed for the economic depression—tariffs, war debts, gold concentration, stock speculation—everything, in fact, except human nature.



AMERICAN AMBASSADOR RETURNS
General Charles C. Dawes, United States Ambassador to England with his famous under-slug pipe, as he returned from Southampton recently aboard the North German Lloyd liner Bremen.

—Wide World Photo.

Mr. J. B. Priestley ("Good Companions", etc.) was very nice in Toronto the other day when he told a large audience that the next century in literature would belong to Canada. He failed to state, however, whether it would be possible for us to realize a little on it now.

The Week's Economic Lesson

Rye is grown for whiskey.
Oats for breakfast porridge.
Corn is grown for cereals.
And wheat, of course, for storage.

A Swiss scientist has been the first to reach the stratosphere (ten miles up and turn to your right) but information has not yet been forthcoming as to (1) whether and if so where he planted the Swiss Flag and (2) when, if ever, it will be used for the manueverings of the Swiss navy.

The United States has the greater part of the world's gold and practically all of its brass.

The conversational query is no longer: "how's business?", but: "where's business?"

A submarine is to sail under the North Pole and a zeppelin is to fly over it. The accomplishment of these feats should bring us a step nearer to something or other.

Electrons, if we understand the physicists right, and it's not very often that we do, are like Chicago gangsters. They are governed by no known law and are always bumping one another off.

According to our Paris correspondent, faces are to be worn much longer this season.

What, No Tariffs?

Hush, little Budget
Don't you cry—
You'll be a tariff wall
By and by.

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Mudgett Alias Holmes, Murderer

(Continued from Page 2)

Toronto, where it was now known Holmes had spent the week of October 19-26, 1894.

IN TORONTO Detective Geyer found in various hotels the registrations of Holmes and his supposed wife, of the two little girls, Alice and Nellie Pietzel, and of Mrs. Pietzel. He made the rounds of the real estate agents, in order to discover, if possible, where Holmes had rented a house while in Toronto. But at first his efforts met with no reward. It was only when he called in the reporters, and got them to put in the newspapers some paragraphs describing his mission, that his search was crowned with success. These paragraphs were read by the occupant of No. 18 St. Vincent Street, from whom Holmes had borrowed a spade, and to whom he had given the keys of No. 16 St. Vincent Street. The description of Holmes and of the two little girls, as well as the date on which they had been in Toronto, tallied exactly; and the occupant of No. 18 lost no time in communicating with the police. Detective Geyer, with Sergeant Cuddy of the Toronto Police Force, immediately repaired to the cottage of 16 St. Vincent Street; and in the cellar they found interred, in some three or four feet of earth, the bodies of Alice and Nellie Pietzel.

Later, Detective Geyer, after an exhaustive search, ran down in Minneapolis a house which Holmes had rented there; and here he found in a chimney the remains of the cremated body of little Howard Pietzel. At the same time, the police in Chicago undertook an investigation of Holmes' tenancy of "The Castle" at the corner of 63rd Street and Wallace Street. They found the secret staircase, the hidden chamber, and the buried vault in the cellar. They unearthed in the cellar some human bones; and they obtained the evidence of the man who had been employed by Holmes to articulate skeletons. Damaging admissions were ultimately, after a great deal of pressure, secured from the caretaker of "The Castle", who was suspected of being to some extent in league with Holmes; and by the time Holmes was brought to trial in Philadelphia, on the charge of murdering Benjamin F. Pietzel, the police had in their hands a chain of evidence with regard to Holmes' nefarious career which would probably have been sufficient to hang him half a dozen times and over.

The trial of Holmes, which opened before Judge Arnold in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Philadelphia on October 28, 1895, was full of the most dramatic surprises. When the case was called, Holmes' attorneys asked for a continuance of the case for sixty days, on the ground that they had not had time for proper preparation; and when the judge overruled this request, they announced their withdrawal from the case. The judge thereupon warned them that, if they did withdraw, they would be called upon to show reason why they should not be disbarred for unprofessional conduct; and while they hesitated, Holmes rose in the dock, suave and imperturbable, and announced that he discharged them as his counsel "feeling that in view of their desire to withdraw his case would be damaged". He asked for time to engage other counsel; but the judge refused his request, and he then announced that he would conduct his own defense.

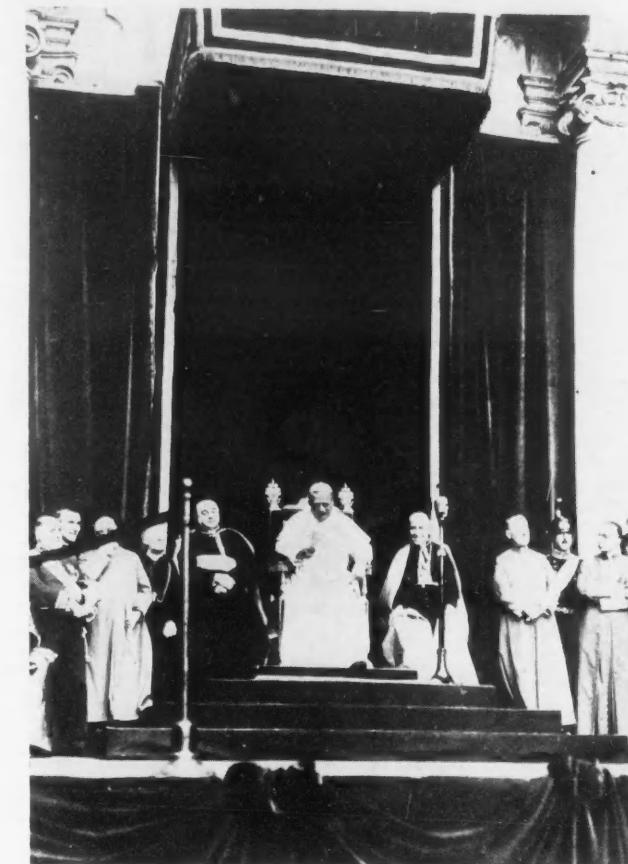
All this, of course, was mere by-play, designed primarily to en-

list public sympathy on behalf of the prisoner. The same design was evident in Holmes' plaintive request that he might be allowed light and writing materials in his cell, in order to enable him to prepare his defense, and in his complaint that he had not been allowed to see his wife—a complaint which the district attorney met with the curt and pertinent query, "Which wife?" But these attempts to make it appear that the prisoner was being persecuted failed signally in their object, probably because most people felt that such a callous murderer as Holmes did not deserve any special consideration.

For one day Holmes conducted his own defense. When the court opened on the second day, he was seen to be studying in the dock a book on the law and evidence; and he cross-questioned the witnesses with the skill and acuteness of a veteran counsel. At no time perhaps did his iron nerve and cool self-possession show to better advantage. His manners in court were impeccable. "If it please the honorable court," was a phrase constantly in his mouth; and he accepted the judge's rulings with polite equanimity. But the strain of staying up all night to prepare his case, and of spending all day conducting it, proved too much for his physical powers; and on the third day of the trial he announced that he had re-engaged his original counsel, and that they would conduct the defense for him.

The trial was carried through with scrupulous fairness. Witnesses were adduced to prove the circumstances surrounding the discovery of Pietzel's body. Medical evidence was heard as to the condition of the body, and as to the probable causes of death. Holmes' supposed wife entered the witness-box, and testified as to his movements both before and after the discovery of the body. Even Mrs. Pietzel, a pathetic figure in black, was called upon to tell the story of her relations with Holmes, and of the wild-goose chase he had led her in search of her husband. But the judge ruled out any evidence with regard to the murder of the Pietzel children, or with regard to any other murders which Holmes was supposed to have committed, though a large number of witnesses were present prepared to swear to these episodes in his career. Closely as the murder of the Pietzel children was related to the murder of Pietzel himself, it was held by Judge Arnold that Holmes was being tried for the murder of Pietzel alone, and that only evidence bearing on that crime could properly be heard.

Then the final surprise took place. When the last witness for the state had been heard, the defense asked for the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove its case. It must be confessed that the evidence produced by the state had been highly circumstantial, and was taken by itself, somewhat inconclusive. Bets were actually made in Philadelphia that the prisoner would, on the evidence, be acquitted. But the judge ruled that the trial must go on, and that it must remain with the jury to decide whether Holmes was innocent or guilty. Then the defense made the startling and extraordinary announcement that they proposed to call no witnesses, but to argue the case on the evidence adduced by the state. The senior defense counsel collapsed under the strain of the trial, though there was a suspicion that his collapse was an eleventh-



POPE AT ODDS WITH MUSSOLINI

Serious rupture threatens between the Vatican and the Italian State as the result of Mussolini's order to disband the Action Catholic. Our photograph shows the Pontiff reading an address of welcome to the pilgrims who came to Rome on the anniversary of the encyclical "Rerum Novarum" before the publication of the encyclical "Quadragesima anno", a short time before Mussolini's drastic action.

—Wide World Photo.

hour attempt to win for Holmes the sympathy of the jury; and after the district attorney had summed up the case for the prosecution, the junior defense counsel made an impassioned plea for the acquittal of the prisoner. He maintained that the prosecution had failed completely to make out a case against the prisoner, and that the jury, when they analysed the evidence, would find that the facts were "more consistent with the theory of suicide than that of murder."

But his effort was unavailing. After a brief discussion of the case, prolonged more for the sake of appearances than anything else, the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." Even when the verdict was announced, Holmes' amazing nerve did not forsake him. Apart from a slight start and a tightening of the hands, he showed no emotion when his doom was pronounced; and later he met his death with the same callous demeanor as had marked his murderous career.

(Editor's Note)—The above narrative is a chapter from a book, "Murders and Mysteries", by Prof. W. S. Wallace, Librarian of the University of Toronto, which will be published in a few months' time by the Macmillan Company of Canada.

St. Michael's Choristers

THE choristers of the Schola Cantorum, St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, directed by Father J. E. Ronan, gave their second public recital at Columbus Hall on May 26th and presented a notable programme of both liturgical and secular music. The forces numbered forty boys and twenty men and their interpretations showed the steady progress that has been achieved under their director's training. The boys especially were of excellent quality and surpassed the men in finesse of expression. Father Ronan has an especial knowledge of Gregorian modes, the ancient music of worship of the Catholic Church, and two examples opened the programme; Attende Domine, Mode V., in responsorial form; and a Kyrie "Lux et origo" Mode VII. They were sung with good tonal quality, taste and sincerity of expression. The polyphonic style born of the musical reforms decreed at the Council of Trent was also exemplified in a "Sanctus" from a Missa Brevis by Palestrina. It was skilfully rendered but the "Ave Verum" of Saint Saens, arranged by Montani which followed was less effective. This completed the liturgical group; and a non-liturgical though sacred series followed. "Marvellous Work" from Haydn's "Creation" was an especially brilliant performance but the forces were insufficient for Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus". Tschaikowsky's lovely "Hymn to the Trinity" and two negro spirituals "I Got a Robe" and "Goin' Home" were rendered with appealing emotional quality.

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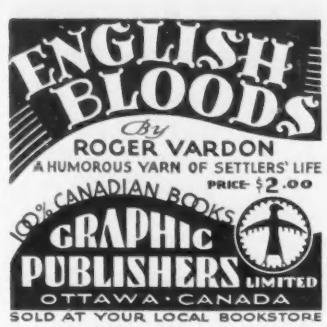
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THE BOOKSHELF

By HAROLD F. SUTTON

Mr. Dreiser When Young

"Dawn" (part of "A History of Myself"), by Theodore Dreiser. Liveright, New York; 589 pages, \$5.

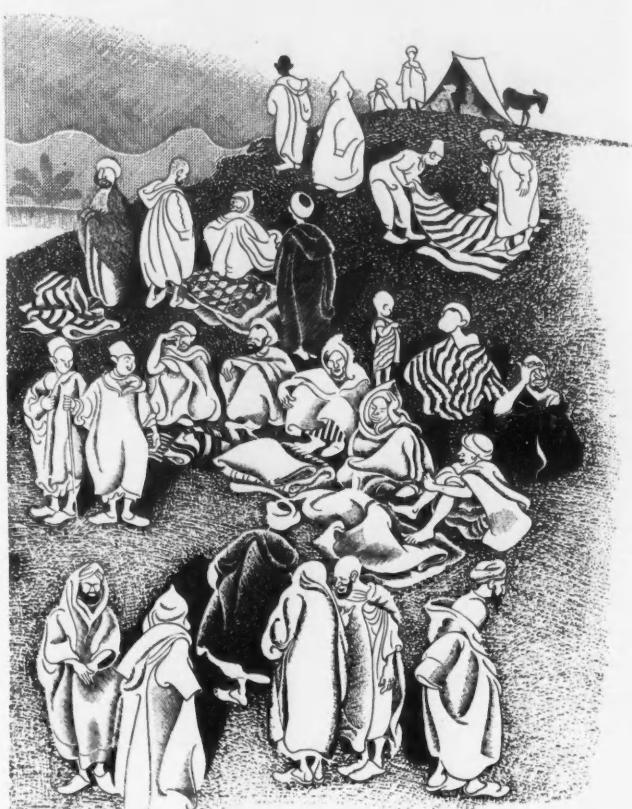
By B. K. SANDWELL

MR. Theodore Dreiser, the author of "An American Tragedy", was, it appears, troubled in his adolescent days about sex and about employment. He evidently feels that in a properly organized country he ought not to have been troubled about either of these things. The Russians of the present day, it appears, are not troubled about either of them, from which Mr. Dreiser is led to suspect that Russia may be properly organized.

Mr. Dreiser attributes his own trouble to these things to the Catholic Church. This will be rather a surprise to those who have supposed for the last ten or twenty years that such troublement in the case of Americans (and Mr. Dreiser is a native American) proceeded from Puritanism. It is possible that as a result of "Dawn" the whole theory of the genesis of the American social-moral formula will have to be examined afresh. Genetically, Puritanism and Catholicism are opposites. They can hardly both be responsible for the same set of troubles, unless they have both departed considerably from their primitive paths. Is it possible that there is something in the geographical or social or economic atmosphere of the United States which perverts both of these admirable religions from their original purity and makes them into causes of bewilderment for young Americans faced with the problem of living an American life? Or is all organized religion productive of bewilderment, and must we go in either for the organized irreligion of the Russians or the simple and unorganized religion (if any) of the Polynesians before we shall find peace for our male and female souls?

To tell the truth, however, Mr. Dreiser does not make out a very good case for charging his own bewilderment against the Catholic Church. His father was a mystical devotee, and if he had not been a devotee of Catholicism would certainly have been a devotee of something else, and would almost certainly have been just as inadequate in the matter of saving his sons and daughters from bewilderment. His mother was born a Mennonite, and although she joined the Catholic Church at marriage she can never have been much more than a formal member of it; and she had far more than the father to do with Theodore's upbringing. Mr. Lewisohn, who is a vastly better philosopher than Mr. Dreiser, would probably suggest that the bewilderment of which the latter complains is really the result of an over-developed hereditary-property system, and is not to be charged to any particular religion except in so far as it lends itself to the maintenance of that system.

AS A MATTER of fact much of Mr. Dreiser's bewilderment could have been removed, or at any rate allayed, by the perusal of a couple of modern works on sex psychology and physiology, of which there is now an ample supply, tolerated though perhaps not much encouraged by both Catholicism and Puritanism. In the 'eighties there was of course nothing of the kind, and the propagation of knowledge on these subjects was left to the school playground and the bar-room, where it was carried on with a regrettable lack of scientific skill, but at the same time with a certain robust and cynical humor which was unfortunately lost on Mr. Dreiser, perhaps the most humorless American except Mrs. Eddy who has ever set pen to paper. He seems never to have recovered from the shock of learning that sexual gratification is much more easily obtainable than religious literature of the commoner kind would lead one to suppose. It led him—if these memories resuscitated after an interval of over forty years are to be trusted, which is not necessarily the case—to a conviction that some deficiency in his own character or physique or personality was preventing him from obtaining his fair share of this important item of human enjoyment; and in every one of the episodes which are here narrated with a Casanova-like ap-



FROM AN ILLUSTRATION FOR "BEHIND MOROCCAN WALLS".

pearance of fidelity one gets the distinctly unpleasant impression that the masculine participant was actuated chiefly by the desire to convince himself of his own audacity and enterprise. The strange thing is that after so long an interval of time Mr. Dreiser should still be interested in these episodes from this same standpoint, and still be sorry for himself and his youthful shyness. Unless—but this cannot be, for the publishers tell us that this confession is the most honest since Jean Jacques Rousseau—he is writing with his tongue in his cheek, for a generation which is convinced that shyness in early sex relationships is a weakness imposed on the male by Catholicism, or Puritanism, or Judaism, or whatever the -ism may be, and would be abolished by any reasonable organization of society. After all, even Rousseau is more than suspected of having a notion of what his public wanted.

Moroccan Life

"Behind Moroccan Walls" by Constance Lily Morris, translated and adapted from the French by Henriette Celarie, with pictures by Boris Artzybasheff. The Macmillan Company, 1931. Price \$5.00.

By MARGARET ISABEL LAWRENCE

ONE dark Moroccan night a husband woke up and found his wife was not where she was supposed to be. He thought: "a lover", and crept inquisitively around. There was no lover upon his premises, but neither was there a wife. And the door was unlatched. "So," thought the husband further; "She joins him" and locked the door. By and by the wife returned, and was in great distress to find the door barred against her. "What would the neighbors think"—to see her outside her own house when the daylight came. She pulled and pushed and fussed; the husband pecked her, and laughed, and told her she would never get into his house again. The wife thought. She must do something quickly. She wailed and cried, but quietly, remembering the neighbors. She would drown herself in the well, she said. He said: "An excellent idea". She bumped against a stone conveniently near by. She lifted it and threw it splash into the well. The husband waited, and then cautiously unbarred the door and slid over to the well to see if the corpse floated. The wife sped to the house and inside the door, locking it securely. So, it happened that it was the husband the neighbors saw locked out in the morning. Though, when you come to think of it, that was not so serious; there being two different standards about trips at night in Morocco.

This is one of the stories, in very brief detail, from the French of Madame Celarie. It may be quite upsetting to us who think of life in Morocco in terms of primitive beating drums and the tempting slow movements of a mysterious blonde woman called Dietrich. Madame Celarie is the wife of a

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Among Those Present

VI----J. B. Priestley

By JEAN GRAHAM

IN THAT brilliant novel, "The Master", the late Israel Zangwill, in describing a reception in honor of literary magnates, referred to "the unfortunate lions who were thrown to the Christians". In Canada, we are too apt to treat our literary visitors as if they are the prey of the newsmonger. They are wined and dined to an unmerciful extent, and are stood up at a banquet and expected to deliver an address. When Mr. Rudyard Kipling was in Canada in 1907, he made the remark:

"There is a crafty network of organizations of business men called Canadian Clubs. They catch people who look interesting, assemble their members during the mid-day lunch hour, and, tying the victim to a steak, bid him discourse on anything that he thinks he knows. . . . The Canadians seem to like listening to speeches, and, though this is by no means a national vice, they make good oratory on occasion." We in Canada have learned by experience. After having tired out several of our visitors from the Old Country by demanding of them too many speeches, we have come to practise moderation in our oratorical demands, and allow the unfortunate lions a half-hour for repose. Now, we have heard for months of Mr. J. B. Priestley and have become acquainted with him through the pages of "Good Companions" and other worth-while books. So, when it was announced that Mr. Priestley was to be in Toronto and to address admiring throngs, we hastened to be present. In vain we recalled the fact that a novelist is not always a success as a speaker. We remembered that dull evening when we went to Massey Hall to hear Ian MacLaren and were bored exceedingly by the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush". We remembered, also, John Buchan whose "Thirty-nine Steps" and "Greenmantle" had proved genuine thrillers, but whose speech was a dreary desert. Yet we were inspired by that hope which "springs eternal in the human breast" when we went to hear the author of "Good Companions".

ONE naturally expects geniality from the author of that book which introduced us to such a delightful group of people. The English visitor does not usually err on the side of geniality. He is very much afraid of being too friendly. An introduction is still an essential to social converse, and he would like a peep at "Who's Who" before committing himself by shaking hands. However, there is so much Scotch blood in the average Canadian, that this reticence is not misunderstood.

After all, why should a popular novelist be questioned concerning his taste in all things under the sun, from breakfast food to foreign missions? We have no right to demand his views on politics and the Five Year Plan. It is true that unfortunate young movie stars, whose chief attractions are long eyelashes and a charming smile, are asked by bright young men on the morning papers for an expression of opinion on the tariff and the League of Nations. But it is utterly unfair to expect our novelist to have mature views on all manner of political problems and to be prepared to "stand and deliver" these views to all and sundry. At all events, the visiting Englishman is hardly an easy mark for the enterprising reporter, and does not suffer the questioner or the camera man gladly. The British lion, in fact, refuses to roar to order.

However, Mr. Priestley, who is a Yorkshireman by birth, is pleasingly friendly in manner and does not resent the questioning scribe. He is yet in the thirties and is disarmingly boyish in appearance and manner. For a man who has not reached the forties, he has accomplished an amazing amount and variety of work. He has been literary critic, essayist and novelist, and now he is inevitably the lecturer. In New York he managed to stir controversy by his remarks concerning the American novel; but in Toronto, he was entirely amiable and avoided anything which might call for a retort. In his evening lecture, he confined his remarks to tendencies, rather than personalities and contented himself with extolling the novel as the last rampart of besieged individualism. Mr. Priestley, as might be expected from an Englishman and a Cambridge graduate, has a delightful voice, to

which one could easily listen for an hour. He stands in school-boy fashion, with hands in pockets, and betrays not the slightest touch of nervousness. If he is tired of being compared to Dickens he does not say so, but takes all the pleasant things which are said about his novels with a gracious word of thanks.

IN HIS address—a brief one—to the Toronto Women's Press Club, he dwelt upon the wealth of material for the novelist which he had already seen in Canada, and he spoke most encouragingly about the opportunity for the Canadian writer. Be it observed that, by wealth of material, he did not mean the Rocky Mountains, the Great Lakes or even the gold fields of Northern Ontario. Humanity is what interests him and he pleads with the writer of short stories or novels to write of people as people, and not as types. "Individualism" is his magic word, and it must be admitted that in "Good Companions" and in "Angel Pavement" he practises what he preaches. Surely we know each member of that memorable group as an outstanding unit. Mr. Priestley, though amiable in manner and speech, is capable of biting sarcasm, as when he criticized the novelists who are not content with writing fiction but alloy their work with bits of essays and lyric poetry, not to mention a scientific treatise, suited to a clinic. He referred to Miss Willa Cather as the most artistic of contemporary American novelists—a tribute which was pleasing to Miss Cather's many Toronto admirers. Mr. Sinclair Lewis also met with the English visitor's approval, although he admitted that the author of "Babbitt" has recently gone into the wilderness seeking strange types. Mr. Priestley showed in his speeches that humor which makes his "Good Companions" so refreshing, and also that idealism which never becomes "preachy" but which is something to be thankful for, in an age which calls the muddiest realism "art".

Altogether, Mr. Priestley's visit was a satisfying and encouraging event. Those of us who had admired his books were delighted to find the author just such a man as we had expected. Mr. Priestley is pleasant and friendly and, with a critic of keen analytic power. He is comforting to those who have felt that English literature has fallen on evil days. He evidently believes that "whate'er of good the old times had is living still". For his wholesome humor and sane optimism we are duly thankful, and hope for more of such heartening novels as he has already given us.

Mr. Priestley is welcome to come again to Canada, and to talk twice as long; and on his next visit may he again be accompanied by his charming wife, to whose mixture of Welsh blood may be attributed a touch of Celtic grace.

Father and Daughter
"Father", by Elizabeth Double-day, Doran & Gundy Ltd., Toronto; 339 pages; \$2.00.

By O. C. PRIMROSE
"Papa is wed, and I am free, O blessed state of liberty!"

FTER twelve years of Father—of being a maiden daughter, a stenographer, and housekeeper to Father might not this tune have gone round and round, deliriously, in anybody's head?

No one so impersonally humorous as Elizabeth could be called prejudiced, but she does seem to favor, if only by a raised eyebrow, the female of the species. You remember the husbands in "The Enchanted April"? Notably Frederick who was "the kind of husband whose wife betakes herself early to the feet of God"? You remember the Pastor of "The Pastor's Wife"? Father's portrait takes an honorable place in this gallery.

Father was a writer. So exquisite was his prose that his public was very limited—and so broad was Father, intellectually speaking, that he was held in disapproval in certain circles. Patiently, for twelve years, Jennifer sat immured in the back dining-room, at Gower Street, laboring to provide the select company of Father's readers with his serene, lofty, yet naughty works.

It was a reviewer that let Jennifer out of the back dining-room. A fastidious admirer of Father's, this young man remarked with distaste:



J. B. PRIESTLEY

"Mr. Richard Dodge's style is curiously broadening—" That was enough. Father saw that what he meant was that he was becoming lush—and he "abhorred written lushness." If you must be lush—

He brought home to tea a beautiful person—"all eyelashes" and introduced the regrettably square but indispensable Jennifer to his new wife. Whereupon Jennifer, blessing them from a full heart, went into the country. In a single day she discovered Rose Cottage—in a single evening, James, "the very man to sit under a tree with in the dark".

With such accomplices as Alice, sister of James, and suspect of persons, and Netta, who found Father oppressive rather than distinguished, Elizabeth provides for Jennifer those stimulating slaps from fate that are inseparable

from any life however free—how blessed in its spinsterhood.

Father is a comedy in the grand tradition. The theme is peculiarly suited to Elizabeth's gently malicious wit. Father kissing his daughter on the brow—"that was what Fathers kissed daughters on and for years now he had been thoroughly tired of brows"—is unforgettable. And one becomes a violent partisan of his daughter's. When Father's wife remarks: "I've a day off," a chill strikes the heart. A day off what? we ask with Jennifer, knowing all too well that it can only mean a day off Father.

When the shades of the prison darken the page again our alarm is as real as Jennifer. But trust Elizabeth. She is subtle, she is penetrating, she is a caricaturist of the old school who could teach the new much of that art, but she is incorrigibly old-fashioned. Dare we admit it? Elizabeth has a happy ending for Father.

Letters

The Dramatic Editor,
There is great need for a "Civic" or "Little Theatre" in Toronto at the present time.

What is required is an institution without having affiliation with profit making interests and whose sole aim would be to promote and stimulate an interest in good, wholesome drama.

At a reasonable estimate there are twenty or thirty Dramatic Groups in Toronto, most of whom present their productions under very trying and discouraging conditions. These groups are handicapped by the limited facilities offered by parish halls and public buildings where the stages are cramped; with indifferent lighting pos-

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sibilities and poor dressing room accommodation.

A Civic or Little Theatre would tend to bring the Groups together and be instrumental in improving the quality of the production of good plays for the enlightenment and enjoyment of lovers of dramatic art. Furthermore it would enable them to produce their plays under the leadership of first class directors and perfect environment.

What is required is a small, up-to-date Theatre, possessing standard equipment, run under a paid director

and kept free from exploitation by commercial interests. The desire for profit removed, groups would be enabled to produce plays of a type consistent with their principles and aims, also give them an opportunity of demonstrating the soundness of their ideas at a minimum expense.

In conclusion, the writer is of the opinion that unless competent dramatic organizations are given some constructive encouragement there is imminent danger of legitimate drama becoming extinct in Toronto.

T. C. EVANS.



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THIS sincere statement, slogan of the International Harvester factory organization, is probably the best explanation of the Company's rapid progress in the automotive industry. In the selection of materials, in the design of each truck, in the manufacture and inspection of every part, in the assembling operations, and in the final testing of the complete product, quality is the first requirement.

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Books From Abroad

"The Everlasting Struggle", by Johan Bojer; translated by Arna Heni and Louise Bourke; Century-George J. McLeod, Toronto; 347 pages; \$2.50.

"Salute to Heaven", by Manfred Hausmann; translated by Caroline Fredrick; Knopf-Longmans, Green, Toronto; 262 pages.

"Mario and the Magician", by Thomas Mann; translated by H. T. Lowe-Porter; Knopf-Longmans, Green, Toronto; 81 pages; \$1.00.

"Claus the Fish" by Hermann Rossmann; translated by Cyrus Brooks; Cape-Nelson, Toronto; 127 pages; \$2.00.

By T. D. RIMMER

TWO of these four authors are already famous on this side of the Atlantic. Bojer has achieved another of those poignantly gripping novels of his country. Thomas Mann has written a book as slight and unimportant as "Buddenbrooks" was impressive. The other two novels introduce German writers, one who salutes heaven with a Shanghai gesture; another who takes off on a sustained lyrical flight.

In "The Everlasting Struggle", Bojer again demonstrates his great and compassionate understanding of lives hemmed in by poverty. No other Scandinavian writer has come so close to the hearts of these people. Hamsun with his curious reticences of style and odd psychological twists has created many works of power and depth but he reminds me at times of a surgeon at work with a scalpel. Bojer, on the other hand, touches his writings with a warm humanity, never obtrusive but always impressing the reader with the strength and completeness of his grasp. His latest book is the history of a family of coppers harassed by poverty, dogged by misfortunes, yet quite heroic in their struggle with fate. It is also the history of an entire

community living in a tiny hamlet on the edge of the sea. Ordinary enough, it all is. Yet in Bojer's hands the story of their lives assumes a throbbing significance. Bojer penetrates the bare, drab exterior and reveals lives in which youth and hope flower briefly and then droop into an age of bitter fighting against their old enemy, hunger. But it is not all darkness. This book is fully rounded, like life itself, and humor and fun are essential parts of the pattern. It is a book as significant in its artistry as it is in its breadth of understanding and compassion. The translation is wholly admirable.

"Salute to Heaven" is a novel in which a good-hearted nomad assumes the role of confessor to the various individuals he meets on his journeys. Practically every chapter is complete in itself. All the stories are grim but none of them exceed in intensity the nomad's own experience which describes an arc from impartial kindness through ecstasy into a denouement of stark and brutal tragedy. The book is satirical in title and intent, for the tales throughout the book make an almost perfect list of indictments against a kindly Providence. But through it all runs the bonhomie of the wanderer who is educated but prefers the open road to humdrum comforts. Lampion is a lover of outdoors and, indeed, of humanity. In his conversation and stories he calls a spade a spade with a candour that exceeds that of some of our American expatriates. Yet he manages to offset tragedy with a high degree of charm, grim though the book is, it is lightened by the warm, genial personality of Lampion. Impressive in its power and intensity, appealing because of its kindness, its title, nevertheless, makes me think that the salute to heaven is a salute that does not quite reach the forehead.

In "Mario and the Magician", Thomas Mann has written some-

thing bizarre and freakish. Just recently we had "The Weigher of Souls" from Andre Maurois, a delicate and artistic essay into the occult. Now we have this slight volume from Mann. Both to me are mere by-products of genius. Ideal for inclusion in the better magazines, it is questionable whether, in view of the status of the writers, they should have been given the comparative permanence of book form. "Mario and the Magician" is a tale of a hypnotist and his audience, of the mocking power he holds over them, of the humiliations he imposes on them. Brushing aside the questions that arise from reading this portrayal of a hypnotist at work, there is no doubt that Herr Mann has created an atmosphere entirely in keeping with his subject. The suspense is broken only partially by the dramatic appearance of the hypnotist. From that on, the reader shares the absorption and uneasiness of the audience until the pistol shot breaks the spell.

I have purposely left "Claus the Fish" to the last because it is so utterly different in content and style. Here is a book which is difficult to classify, which is as frail as the stuff of dreams and yet possesses a strange, wild loveliness that is oddly and subtly fascinating. No doubt this book will have a limited and special appeal but if it reaches those for whom it is intended it will not have been written in vain. One could read into it the vicissitudes of a soul in release or, more rationally and as the author hints, the visionings that flit through the mind of a drowning mariner. It casts you adrift on huge seas, takes you down to unknown sea floors, throws in your lot with seals and sharks. About it is the play of wind and waves. And over all is the sense of surging elemental forces before which life and death are as spray on the wave. The translator of this book was a happy choice. The prose is a delight to read.

The Census of Canada 1931

In the opening weeks of June every family and every home in Canada will be visited by a representative of the Government for the great national purpose of taking the seventh census of Canada.

The census is really a stocktaking. That is, it provides the information to enable the Government and others interested in the development of the country to formulate progressive policies for the happiness, comfort and prosperity of our people.

All the information supplied is strictly confidential, and the officers of the Government are subject to severe penalty if they disclose any of the information which is given to them by residents in the country, to any other than the Government.

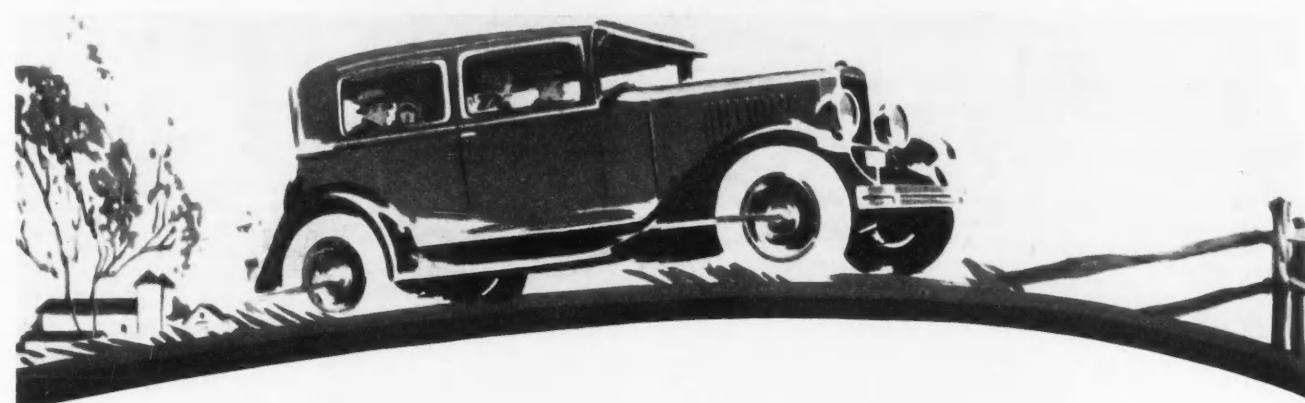
Furthermore, it has nothing whatever to do with taxation, or military service, or compulsory school attendance, or immigration, or any such matter; and the Government itself cannot use it except for statistical totals.

The Government representative will put the same questions to all, and it is your duty as a resident of this country to answer promptly and truthfully. The Government is very anxious to avoid forcing anyone to answer these questions, but it is empowered to do so in the few cases where individuals may refuse.

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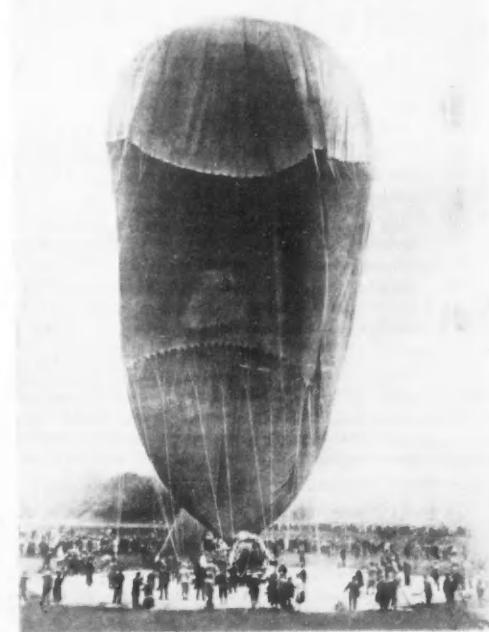


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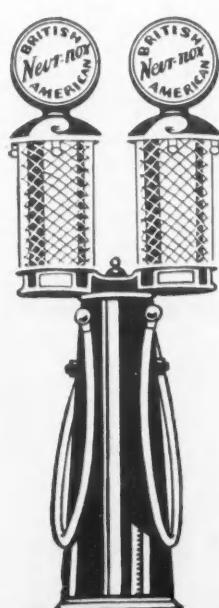
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STOCKINGS . . . Stockings for the Bride



The limousines that carried the wedding party rolled smoothly through the holiday quiet toward Hotel Pennsylvania. "Everything's all set," the best man was assuring the nervous bridegroom. "Wedding, Parlor B. Then the reception. You and Betty slip away and change your clothes. I meet you at the Thirty-second Street door. We shoot over to the airport in time to catch your plane. Not a hitch in the plan — anywhere."

But there was a hitch. For as the bride stepped from the car disaster fell. "Oh! Oh! Look what I've done," she cried, "my stocking is ruined!" Sure enough, the sheer mesh that covered one slender ankle was hopelessly torn. "I won't be married in that!" she said.

Into the hotel the party went, offering suggestions. Borrow a pair! From whom? Buy a pair! Where . . . on a national holiday? The outlook was dark indeed until help came from an unexpected quarter.

"Excuse me," it was the bellboy rooming the party who was speaking. "I think I could match those stockings if you would let me have one for a sample."

"How? Where? All the stores are closed today."

"Down on the East Side they aren't."

So off came a stocking, and away went the boy. Down to the East Side he directed his cab. Delancey Street! Orchard Street! There in New York's old-world bazaars he started his search.

"Stockings! Sheer mesh silk! Size

eight and a half!" Were there any to be had? There were. The boy found them, bought them, jumped back into his cab and a hurried ride to Hotel Pennsylvania followed. The stockings matched the bride's costume to perfection. There was long and happy applause. The wedding went on.

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Highlights of Sport

Bobby Pearce Tunes Up — U. S. vs. Argentina

By N. A. B.

OVER at Henley the experts are beginning to think that Canada has an especial monopoly on the greatest scullers in the world as well as the greatest hockey players. With the shadowy figure of the great Ned Hanlan to inspire them, Canada's oarsmen have shown a clean pair of sculls to the elite of the world's water-skimmers. Back in the hundreds Lou Scholes displayed his wares at Henley and more recently Joe Wright, Jr., and Jack Guest have dominated the situation as far as the Diamond Sculls are considered. Not content with Guest's fine victory over the German champion, Von Boetzen last year, Canada has sent over the most powerful representative yet to try for the 1931 Diamonds, one Bobby Pearce, the Australian Hercules who came to Canada for the Empire Games last summer and remained for good, marrying and settling down in the thriving borough of Hamilton, just after he rowed Joe Wright, Jr., into submission on Hamilton Bay.

Word comes from Putney that the shy and modest Bobby has be-

come the idol of all manner of rowing fans from hoary old sea salts down to hosts of small boys who have given their hero writer's cramp signing autographs. Everyone picks the good-natured superman as an odds on favorite to win and he, the most reticent and least egocentric of athletes remarked that, barring accidents, "I should say it would be too bad if I didn't win the Diamonds." He really doesn't need to do this to become a hero, for he has already won the singles championship of the Empire at Hamilton and made all competition look pallid in the Olympic games and the big regattas where he has appeared. He feels so good at present that he remarked jokingly that he almost felt senile decay creeping on. He practises twice daily when his admirers give him elbow-room, with his great friend, Dick Southwood of the Thames Club and they are paced by Ted Phelps, world's professional sculling champion. Next week they plan to enter the Walton Senior Sculls, Bob's first race in England in three years.

The very cream of the world's oarsmen are entered in the 1931 Diamonds: Bradley, whom Pearce considers his greatest rival, now training under Ernest Barry, former world's champion; D. Guye, a fine stylist who is the English amateur champion; three experts from the London Rowing Club, West, Stevens and Thompson; Gentry of the Ibis Club, and the debonair Collett of the Leanders; Tom Brocklebank, the famous Cambridge stroke who is training quietly near Windsor Castle, and last, Tinne, president of the Oxford University Boat Club.

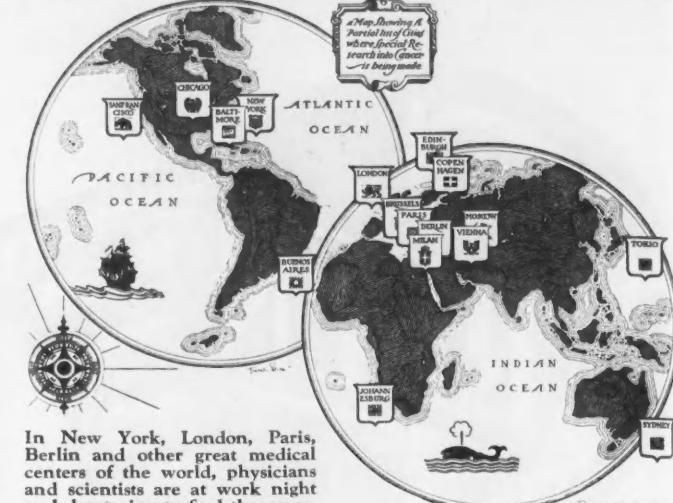
After the regatta, win, lose, or draw, Pearce intends to do something further for the entertainment of his English adherents. In the same canoe that was presented to the English oarsman, Jack Beresford, as a tribute to his sportsmanship from Canadian admirers, Bobby and Dick Southwood will try to set a new record by paddling from Henley to Putney in 12 hours. The record for this distance was set in a solo canoe by Steve Fairbairn who took 24 hours to cover the distance of 58 miles. Huge wagers have been laid against the possibility of Bob and his companion doing it, because it takes even a launch 9 hours. In spite of that, the good-natured and gigantic favorite citizen of Hamilton is as confident of beating Father Thames as he is of keeping the coveted Diamond Sculls in the possession of his newly-adopted country.

FRANK X. SHIELDS, the American one-man Davis Cup team, fresh from his triumphs over Dr. Jack Wright and Marcel Rainville went on smashing his way to victory in the initial match with Guillermo Robson, 28-year-old Argentinian. The six-foot-three New Yorker displayed his spectacular dashing style and was a bit reckless at first. He committed a total of 28 errors against the South American's 13, but scored 13 placements. He lost the first set 6-3, but drove ahead with his customary *élan* and swept Robson off the court winning the last three sets 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. Give him three years more of Davis Cup play and Shields will excel Tilden, for he has the ability to tighten up in a pinch, and square away to victory when the odds are against him, and, best of all, he has none of Big Bill's prima donna complexes.

In the second match against Argentina the slender blonde Sidney B. Wood, Shields' fellow-star in the Canadian series, played great tactical tennis and defeated Ronaldo Boyd in straight sets, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2. Boyd is Argentina's No. 1 ranking player, but he was no match in speed for Wood who made him look rather clumsy after the first set. Boyd looked so much of form that the non-playing South American captain, Edwin French, announced that the doubles team would not include Boyd, but would be the regular duo of Adriano Zappa and Lucilo del Castillo. Shields and Wood are booked to face them and the odds all seem in favor of the U.S. pair.

Only France stands between them and the Davis Cup, unless the "dark horse" of England does the unexpected. With Cochet and Lacoste on the sick list, and Borotra playing away below form, the Tricolor's great "three musketeers"

All Over the World



In New York, London, Paris, Berlin and other great medical centers of the world, physicians and scientists are at work night and day trying to find the cause, prevention and cure of cancer.

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Be suspicious of all abnormal lumps, strange growths, swellings, sores that refuse to heal, or unusual discharges from any part of the body.

Look out for moles, old scars, birthmarks or warts that change in appearance. If you have jagged or broken teeth, have them smoothed off or removed. Continued irritation of the tongue or any other part of the body is often the beginning of cancer trouble.

As in many other wars against disease, the great weapon at present is education — spreading the knowledge that cancer in its early stages can often be destroyed by radium and x-rays or removed by surgery. But there is no accepted proof that any drug, serum or local application can cure it.

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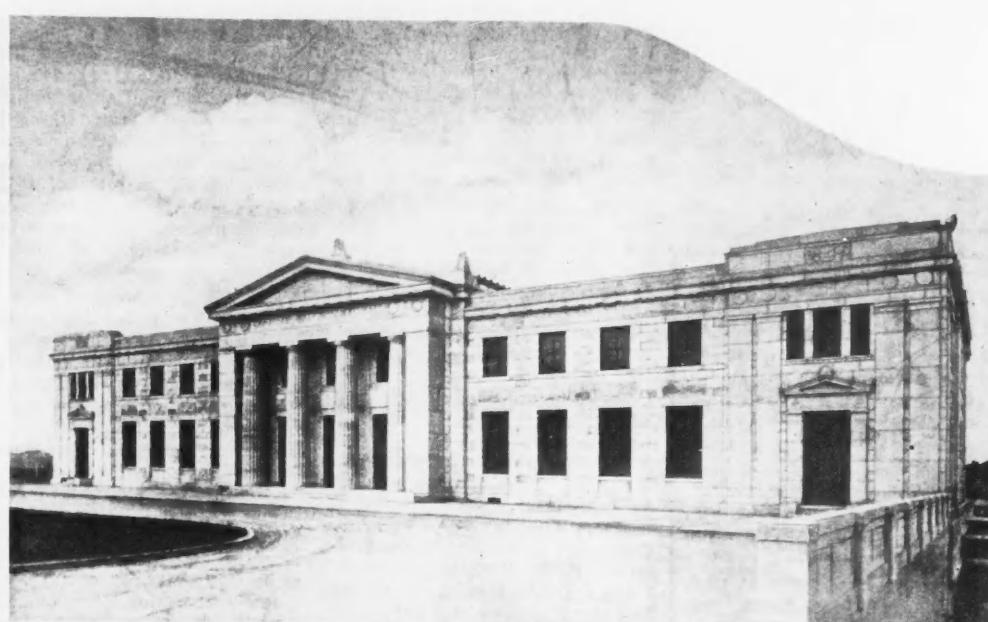
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TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 6, 1931

LORD BESSBOROUGH IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON



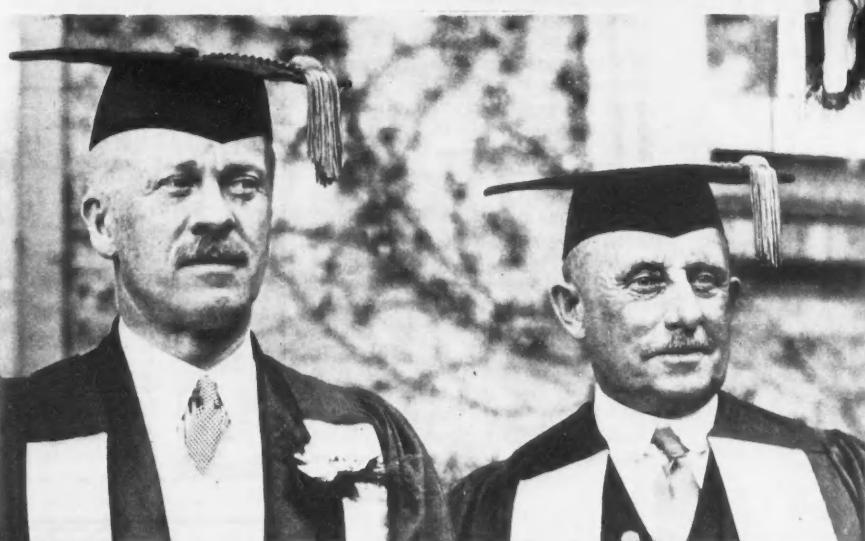
His Excellency, Lord Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada, puts the new Canadian National Railways' station at Hamilton into public service by opening the doors with a golden key. Left.



The new Hamilton station of the Canadian National Railways. It is the third to be built in less than a century by the C.N.R. and its predecessors in the "Ambitious City". Built of Queenston stone, it is a magnificent addition to the notable public buildings of Ontario. Although only two stories on the street side, it is four stories on its track side and has ample room for railway offices. Right.



Right, the vice-regal party photographed on the steps of Government House prior to the departure for the races at Woodbine Park, on Monday, May 29th. In the Front Row, left to right, are: Mrs. W. D. Ross, His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough and His Honor W. D. Ross, the Lieutenant-Governor. The Middle Row shows: A. B. Lascelles, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. O'Connor, Miss Isobel Ross, Miss Susan Ross, Col. Humphrey Snow and Lord Duncaon. In the Rear Row are: Major Willis O'Connor, Lieut. Donald H. Fuller, A.D.C., Col. W. Rhoades, Col. Alexander Fraser, A.D.C., and Capt. Stuart French, A.D.C.



Seen at the Woodbine track during the visit of the Governor-General: Misses Kay Rea, Ruth Forrest and Doris Neale, of Toronto. Lower right.

Lord Bessborough, with Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, who were honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, at the special convocation ceremony at Convocation Hall, the University of Toronto. Left.



Left to right, Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, Premier Bennett who was honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws, and Hon. W. D. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Above.





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London Letter

The Land Tax—A Face-Slapping Epidemic—The Busy Prince

By P. O'D.

London, May 18, 1931.

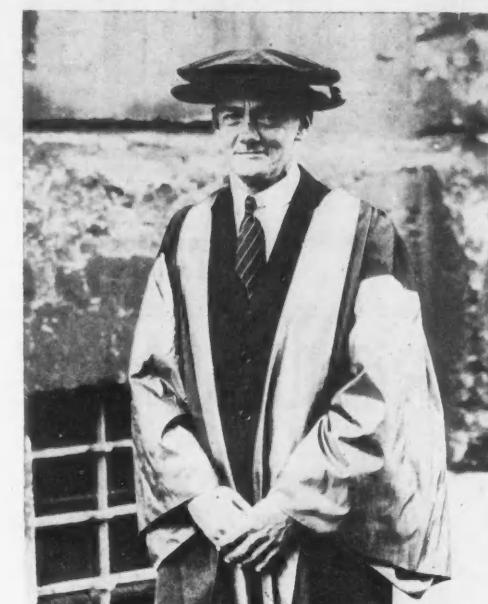
FORTUNATELY, I don't own any land worth worrying about. If Mr. Snowden wants to tax the old backyard, including the tool-shed in the corner, he's welcome to whatever he gets out of it. In fact, his minions can carry off the lawn-mower, if they like—the mere sight of the thing always brings on that old touch of sciatica. So I can view his new Land Tax proposals, so far as any direct effect is concerned, with the serene detachment of that gentleman in Shakespeare, who was "Lord of his person and no land beside". But the indirect effect—that, I fear, may be quite a different story. Suppose they start taxing golf-clubs, as they fully intend to do! No wonder the gentlemen of England are rising in their fury and getting ready to march upon Whitehall! If things come to the worst, I think I'll get out the old niblick, the one with the saw-tooth edge, and join them. There are limits to human patience.

Looking at the thing dispassionately, as one would always like to look at large public questions, there is something to be said for the theory of land-taxation. When you consider that people like the Duke of Westminster and the Duke of Portland and Earl Cadogan own hundreds of acres of the

finest and most valuable land in London and pay practically no taxes on it—though, of course, they pay enormous income-taxes—there is some excuse for feeling that a way ought to be found of squeezing them fairly hard. There are also the landowners all over the country who sit back comfortably in their estates and watch towns grow out around them, and arterial roads cut across their property, adding tremendously to the value, without their doing or having to do a single thing but sit tight—the tighter the pleasant. And naturally, when they finally decide to sell out to the builder, they cash in very handsomely on what has really been built up by the general community.

The difficulty, however, seems to be that you can't hit them without hitting almost everybody else, including the poor golfer, the poor cricketer, and even the poor pedestrian or motorist, who has the pleasure of walking or driving past green fields and bits of woodland, which will probably be forced into the market by the new tax and covered with ugly bungalows and garages and shops. And England is already quite bad enough in that respect. If it gets much worse, and more and more houses are built along the main roads, the cities stretching out long arms to one another like a lot of amorous octopuses, one will soon drive all over the country without ever getting out of a street.

TAKE the Temple Gardens, for instance, in the very heart of London. Everyone who walks along the Embankment unconsciously slackens his pace to feast his eyes on the flowers and the rolling green of those sweeping lawns, which flow about the ancient buildings like a plated sea of emerald. Whenever I have the



SIR WILLIAM MORRIS HONOURED
Sir William Morris, snapped in his Academic robes, prior to being conferred with the Honourary Degree of D.C.L. by Oxford University.

place them with something modern and efficient which will be able to pay its way.

This is the sort of thing which causes people in England to-day to get more excited about this new Land Tax than about any other piece of financial legislation in many years. And the longer and farther the discussion goes, the more excited they get. The good old Tories and those who think with them are shouting and threatening and appealing against the iniquity of the tax, while the Socialists and Liberals look at them as Shylock did at Antonio, all the time feeling the edge of the knife with his thumb.

"We'll 'ave a nice, thick slice to start with, you bloated old blighters," they say in effect, "and then we'll 'ave another go at you on the higher valuation in the local rates."

It looks like a hard time coming for landowners. But it will take two years or more to make the valuation, and by then—well, there might be a new political deal entirely, with a nice, fresh deck. In the meantime, it seems that Mr. Snowden, who is the father of the Land Tax, is going into the House of Lords as Lord Budget or Lord Bleedem or something like that. In this amusing country they always make a man a lord when he has managed to tie national affairs up into more than usually hard knots. But, of course, they don't make them all lords—there isn't room.

BY THE way, there seems at present to be an epidemic of face-slapping in London. Oh, no, not among the politicians! It is true that Mr. Winston Churchill has openly flouted Mr. Baldwin, that Sir John Simon has shown his majestic scorn of Mr. Lloyd George, and that Mr. Maxton has fulminated against Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. And these people are supposed to belong to the same parties, so you can imagine how political opponents feel about one another. But none of these gentlemen has heretofore expressed the virtuous ardor of his convictions by smacking opposing gentlemen across the chops. Possibly the method is too simple and direct for politicians. Anyway, they seem to have left it to the ladies—ladies of title and ladies of the stage! And the dear girls are taking eagerly to the new pastime. Hardly a night goes by in London now but in some fashionable resort or other a fair hand tingles and a cheek, either fair or manly or both, becomes curiously barred with red in one of those highly emotional encounters. Face-slapping, in fact, has become the English version of the crime passionnel.

The other night in the Savoy grill-room—incidentally, I wonder why they so often pick the Savoy. As a centre for boxing bouts it is rapidly ousting the Albert Hall. Anyway, in the Savoy grill a lady of title (Heaven forbid that I should mention her name, the libel laws being what they are!) walked over to a table where a young man sat with a young lady, and swinging a short but nasty right hook caught them both on the places they were eating with. Just bang, biff: Biff, bang! They both took the count with the admirable sangfroid of a couple of British heavyweights, doing their best to look as if nothing whatever had happened. It was a wonderful exhibition of the famous British phlegm. The waiters, however, being foreigners and by now trained referees, jumped in and hustled the lady to her corner. It is not stated

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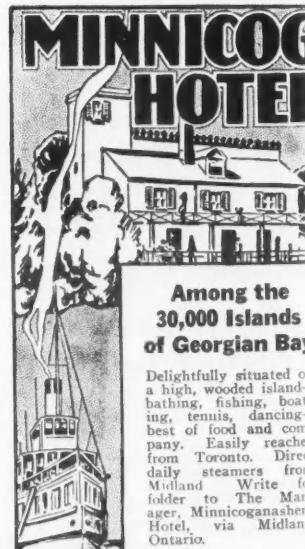
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GREAT BELGIAN VIOLINIST PASSES

The funeral of Eugene Ysaye passing through the streets of Brussels after the services which were attended by the Queen and other members of the Royal Family.

—Wide World Photo.

whether or not they raised her right hand in sign of victory.

And then, only a few months ago, another lady—also of title and also in the Savoy—did the very same thing to a young and comely American actress, who is a great favorite on the London stage. As she did so, she explained to whomsoever it might concern, that the proceedings had something to do with the alienation of a husband's affections. It doesn't sound reasonable that anyone should fight over a husband, but such was her story and she stuck to it.

Just previously to that, a very well known but not especially distinguished dramatic critic had his ears soundly boxed, while he toyed with a filet de sole in the very same restaurant, by an irate young actress who objected to some of the things he had said about her art. And so the merry business goes on. Other restaurants are taking the thing up—as an attraction these encounters are much more exciting than a cabaret—but so far they have not been able to stage anything very spectacular. The time, however, is probably not far distant when discreet announcements will be sent out to patrons that on a certain evening the brilliant society welterweight, Lady Maulem, will take on the Hon. Percy Prettyboy for a couple of rounds, or that Miss Sunny Spotlight will have her return match with the critic of The Daily Blare, Mr. Sneery Gibe.

Life in London in the days of good Queen Victoria may have been a lot more prosperous than now, and even a lot happier, but it was certainly much duller.

IN ONE or other of his books—I think it was "Dodsworth"—Sinclair Lewis remarked that the people of Europe live much closer to the soil than those of the United States. And I suppose he would have been prepared to include Canada in that statement, though it is probably less true there. What he meant was that people in most of the countries of Europe, even such highly industrialized countries as England, are more interested in the land and in rural sports and activities, and have a more emotional sense of some sort of mystic union with it, than the people of North America. They are less citified, in spite of the long generations that have lived out their lives in cities. And to that extent, though their social system is so complete and rigid, their lives are really simpler and less artificial.

Heaven forbid that I should delve into the psychology of the matter! It does, however, occur to me that this nature-hunger of your average Englishman is a sort of reaction from the urbanized existence most of them are compelled to lead, and which their families have led for centuries. On the other hand, if a man's grandfather spent a long, hard life hacking down the bush, or ploughing up the prairie, and his father was a farmer or a mining prospector, and he put in most of his own boyhood hoeing potatoes and cutting kindling and doing chores around the place, he might well feel that he didn't want to look at a ploughed field or hear a cow-bellow for the rest of his natural life. And probably his children

would feel the same way about it. All this erudite reflection has been aroused by the fact that I was driving along a country road in Surrey the other day and came on a party of ramblers. There were six of them, three lads and three lasses, all equipped with the now almost inevitable shorts, open-necked shirts, heavy shoes and haversacks, and all swinging along as if they owned the earth. I did envy them! In the dazzling May sunshine—the sun for once was really strong and warm—it seemed a delightful business to go tramping by ancient pathways across the fields and among the flowering hedgerows and orchards. And I wished I was about twenty, and—oh, well, you know the sort of sentimental nonsense that goes drifting through middle-aged heads on such occasions.

ATER, of course, when the day clouded over and the occasional shower came swishing down upon one, I took a more sober and detached view of this prevalence of mixed hiking. I even became concerned with the moral, economic, social and other problems involved—which, I suppose, only goes to show how elderly and stuffy I really am becoming.

But I put it to you, fair reader, or merely fair-minded reader, as the case may be—here we have a million or more young people of both sexes and about the same amount of sense going off for days together on these tramping expeditions, with no one but the eye of Heaven and the rural constable and the casual landlady to note their comings and goings and doings.

Not for worlds would I join the ranks of those old fogies who put in their time despairing of the new generation. The new generation is all right, and much more moral than the old one—at least, it needs to be. But I cannot help recalling that old story of the young lady who wrote to the correspondence editor of the women's paper, and said that she had gone to a party in an artist's studio, and had had seven cocktails, and had let one of the artists kiss her.

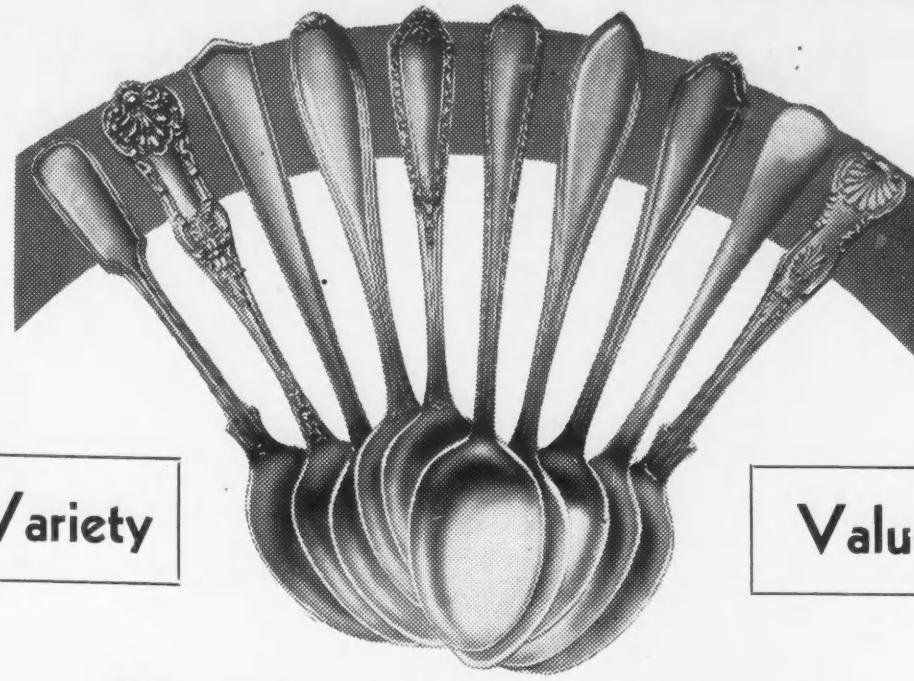
"Did I do wrong?" asked the young lady.

"Very probably," was the laconic but sufficient answer.

Lest the figure of a million should seem absurdly high, I may say that the editor of the "Hiker and Camper" estimates that there are some two million ramblers in England. But this, of course, includes a good many people sufficiently mature or sufficiently juvenile to present no ethical problem. (Very tactful that, I think!) It is about the other million or so I am worrying, or would be worrying if I were a worrying sort of fellow. As it is, I prefer to leave all that to the Parsons and earnest editors, and just go on trusting the new generation—and waiting for the new census statistics to see if they throw any light on the business.

There is also one thought that reassures me considerably, however widely these young people may seem to depart from what was considered decorous and sage even in the days of good King Edward—who was certainly no prude! And that is, that of all the hundreds of girl hikers I have seen rambling along the country

(Continued on Page 23)



Variety

Value

THE question is often asked . . . "What governs the price of sterling flatware?" The proper reply is . . . "First, the weight of the metal and secondly the design and finish."

The range of sterling flatware patterns at Ellis Bros. includes both the popular weights and hand-forged patterns which are as heavy and as expensive as any in the world. In each case, an Ellis Bros. customer receives the best value for his money obtainable anywhere.

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Dust, ashes, greasy smut—all have been banished from these homes. And with the banishment of these came an easiness of mind, confidence in a fuel that is always on tap, under easy control—a silent, unobtrusive servant that ministers night and day to the comfort and health of young and old.



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The elegance and perfect fitting quality of Penmans New Silk Hosiery have earned for it the approbation of fashionable women.

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Very plain instructions go with every order so that it can be used at home with complete safety. For further information, or for particulars of any of our treatments and cordially invite correspondence on any matter concerning skin troubles. If you will call at the Institute we can give you a personal interview without charge.

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New Gadgets

By ISABEL MORGAN

THERE seems to be no limit to the ingenuity of the people who design and make the many things represented by the millions of dollars spent every year for cosmetics, and what not.

For instance, there is the clever little gadget I came across the other day—a puff which combines the fluffiness and softness of the loose powder puff with the convenience of a compact. It has an inner tube arrangement in its little insides, the top of which just shows its head at the side. Remove the tube, shake it and your own favorite loose powder falls on the puff. And this isn't all—remove the top of the tube and—voila! a small lipstick. Such a convenient little kit to carry in the evening bag.

Some good fairy must have inspired the preparation of a new and improved mascara for darkening the eyelashes. This is so important to the appearance of many people whose eyelashes are not one of their best features, that anything making it more permanent and lasting is highly valuable.

A well-known house has designed a liquid mascara for the eyelashes which is waterproof, smudgeproof, and doesn't come off in little bits or make the lashes hard and brittle.

The result is one may weep effective crystal tears and, miracle of miracles, look pathetically lovely at one and the same moment. Or, still better, one may a-swimming go and return to land as lovely as she left it.

Such permanence may prove rather embarrassing if the brush slips when one is darkening the lashes and the mascara is daubed on the skin, and so I feel I must pass on to you a discovery I made recently. Use face cream of any kind and it will act like a charm in removing the smudge if it is smoothed over it and carefully removed with cleansing tissue.

If you are worried about the condition of your scalp you will adore a new preparation which is one of the most completely individual hair tonics I have seen. The preparation is slightly astringent and is used "as is" for hair troubled with over-oiliness. But for those whose hair needs a corrective for dryness, there is an ingenious little glass tube set in the stopper of the bottle from which more oil may be added to the tonic, so that it is exactly suited to one's particular condition of the scalp. It is claimed, too, that the hair which is regularly treated with this tonic is not only easier to wave, but the wave stays in longer.

Some time when you have had, let us say, an over-strenuous weekend of sport and are paying for it with muscles that feel as if ten thousand imps were jabbing vicious forks into you, do try a bicarbonate of soda bath.

Fill the tub with warm water, and stir in a half-pound of soda (baking soda). Relax in it for five or ten minutes, and you will feel like a new person—with muscles that magically seem to have regained their suppleness.

Perhaps you would like to know more about the various articles and preparations mentioned in the above article. A list is available

giving information about prices and addresses from which they may be ordered if not available in your immediate vicinity. Please send a stamped and addressed return envelope and ask for "List Number 15". Address Miss Isabel Morgan, SATURDAY NIGHT, 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

DRESSING TABLE

WE HEAR that Paris has taken up the new bridesmaid's handbag. It is a new fashion, launched early in the year by Normal Hartnell, the London designer, as a substitute for wedding bouquets.

The bridesmaids carry, instead of bunches of flowers, a white satin handbag, mounted on a jewelled frame which is the gift of the bridegroom—the whole thing covered with live flowers.

In the original Hartnell mannequin parade, the only one to carry a bouquet of flowers was the bride herself, the flower-covered bags serving for all attendants. Lilies-of-the-valley were the motif—a huge bouquet of them for the bride, along with a lily-of-the-valley headdress, and the same tiny flowers used on the hats and jewelled bags carried by the bridesmaids.

One feature of these flower-covered bags is that their white satin can be removed and the bag frame fitted later with a piece of tapestry of Louis XV brocade suited to the jewelled frame. Flower-covered gemmed bags for weddings are always accompanied by broad-brimmed, flower-trimmed hats.

A pretty idea, is it not, for the summer wedding?

An internationally known cosmetic house has an unusual washing preparation which comes in the form of small grains. They are used in the following manner: Wet the hands, then shake a little into the palm of your hand, add enough water to make a thick paste, then work into the skin. Continue to do so gently but firmly until the face is aglow. Then rinse, and rinse again. Those little blemishes that appear on the skin have a way of vanishing after such a treatment, and the skin feels tinglingly new and alive. The "grains" are mildly bleaching and help to refine the texture of the skin.

They are said to be especially good for the normal and oily skin, while the sensitive skin will benefit from their occasional use. By the way, they are exceptionally effective for rough elbows.

There are great openings in Hollywood still. A recent Hollywood news item said, "The new star is a tall, slender girl, with a fair skin, deep blue eyes, a rather large mouth which when she smiles discloses perfect teeth and dainty wave."

Fill the tub with warm water, and stir in a half-pound of soda (baking soda). Relax in it for five or ten minutes, and you will feel like a new person—with muscles that magically seem to have regained their suppleness.

As a matter of fact, the men who say Prohibition doesn't work are the ones who do the most to keep it busy.—Louisville Times.

Alfonso might come to America. Any old Bourbon gets a royal welcome here.—Milwaukee Leader.



An attractive Paris model in ensemble of dotted crepe trimmed with fox. From Molyneux.

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Ogilvie Sisters

TREATMENTS

Smart women on two continents endorse Ogilvie Sisters' scientific treatments to thoroughly prepare their hair for its permanent wave. Ogilvie Sisters' hair and scalp treatments are exclusive to Toronto with Eaton's Beauty Salons—Main Store and Eaton's College Street.

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The fact is that this ringworm germ lurks in the very places where people go for cleanliness and health—on locker- and dressing-room floors, around the edges of swimming pools and showers—and it has been tracked into countless homes. Official reports say that "at least half of all adults suffer from ringworm (of the feet) at some time." Again, it has been shown that "out of 161 consecutive cases, 14 were totally disabled and 32 were partially disabled."

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For years thousands have found Absorbine Jr. unequalled for sore muscles, rheumatic aches and pains, sprains, bruises, burns, cuts and sunburn. Always have a bottle handy.

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of Continued Health for Skin and Scalp
SOAP

June 6, 1931

SATURDAY NIGHT

17



POUDRE
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MRS. HARVEY BEAL
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F.
Scarff and granddaughter of Dr.
and Mrs. W. H. Howitt, Toronto.
—Photo by Lyonde.

Making The Man

The Bridegroom

By NORMAN JOHN

A READER of these fashion jottings wants to know the detail of dress for his wedding. He asks like this:

"Help! Just a little last minute help! I admit it is all my own fault. I ought to have known, so ought my tailor, but everyone I ask seems to be just a little less help than the last—what shall I wear? She wears white."

As he admitted, he ought to have known. But if you can recall your first wedding (you may be still on your first) anyway if you can recall it, you will perhaps feel a little sympathy. I do in any case, and as there may be another such wrought up individual at large, I address a few comments on the subject of wedding attire.

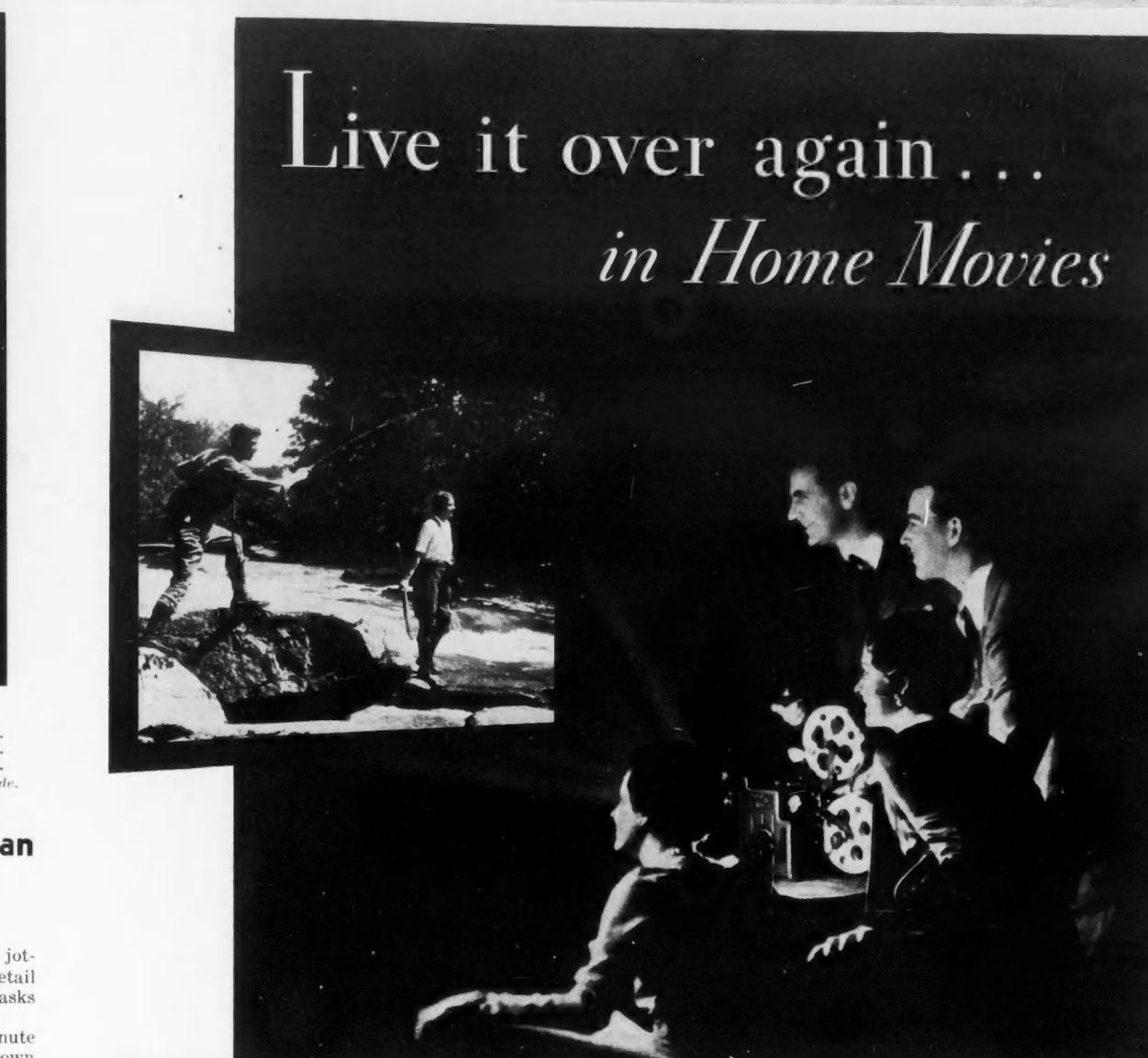
The informal wedding first. If the bride and attendants are in afternoon dress, suits or other travelling dress, then be as informal as possible. Perhaps you have seen those males at an informal wedding with a touch of the semi-formal about them—a bit dressed up looking? I have, and it is not the best form. Be advised that the groom and his men ought to be entirely formal or otherwise entirely the contrary. A garden wedding permits attractive dress for men. Straw hats are worn, white flannels, buck shoes, and accessories equally for out-of-doors. White shirt with summer neckwear, preferable foulards.

When the informal wedding is held in a church, the men should dress in lounge clothes of dark colour. I wouldn't even wear spats. A boutonniere is optional as are gloves. A plain turned down collar is the thing, with four-in-hand tie and the hat should be a simple gray Homberg. A snap brim is not correct.

But now the bride wears white, as in the case of my correspondent above. There is no compromise in this fashion. The men must be formal. If the occasion is before sundown then any adaptation of evening wear is decidedly incorrect. I have been asked if dinner clothes could not be made to serve if the wedding is late in the afternoon with a reception to follow. His fees are reasonable and his counsel priceless.

Do not be swayed by persuasion from any source. The day wedding demands proper day attire. The dinner hour is usually elastic on a wedding day and if a reception is being held following a late wedding, it is quite permissible to appear during the following function as late as eight o'clock in day wear. Weddings followed by a hotel reception are more difficult as they are in a public place. The problem is best solved by holding the wedding earlier in the day.

For formal day attire I cannot do better than to briefly describe what was worn at two recent and prominent weddings. Capt. Ian Ferguson Macalpine, the well-dressed Englishman, who married the Hon. Dorothy Bethell wore afternoon dress. His cutaway was an oxford grey, worn with striped worsted trousers. His gloves were cream chamois. Capt. Macalpine wore a broadly pointed wing collar, with shepherd checked Ascot tie. His waistcoat was dove grey boxcloth, and he wore a gardenia



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in his button hole. Half an inch of white linen protruded from his breast pocket.

For the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore Tew 2nd, Mr. Tew favored the four-in-hand tie in grey satin. With this exception his attire was much the same as that of the former wedding party. Spats were worn by those in the American wedding. The brides, in both instances as might be supposed, were in white, supporting long trains.

Just a final tip to the troubled groom. You and your party will consider the average church wedding a considerable ordeal. Make a friend of the verger. You'd be surprised how much he can help, both out of the depth of his human sympathy and from great experience gained by watching many another man down the same aisle. His fees are reasonable and his counsel priceless.

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everywhere, if it can be done anywhere. But anyhow, it is another step outside the self-contained society of mutual murder, and as such regrettable. A member of the F.F.C.K., or First Families of Chicago Killers, should not stoop to associate with people who run beauty parlors. As a mere matter of romance and sentiment, I should be relieved if most of the beauty parlors were blown up; but I draw the line when there are people inside them. Perhaps people are blown up in the very act of being beautified. It would lend a new and

impressive meaning to face-lifting."

It has been reported that pay equalization has been replaced in Russia with pay according to skill and ability. Oh, well, we had no intention of going to Russia, anyway.—Manchester Union.

We feel sort of sorry for King Alfonso, and have a reminiscent twinge of sympathy for him. We, too, were driven out of our castles in Spain some years back.—Boston Herald.



DEBUTANTES ARRIVE TO BOW BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN
With throngs lining the walks along the Mall, debutantes arrive in their cars to enter Buckingham Palace where they were presented to the King and Queen at the first Court of the 1931 season.

—Wide World Photo.

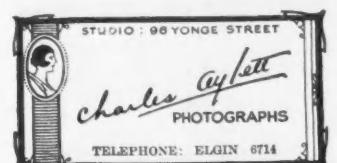
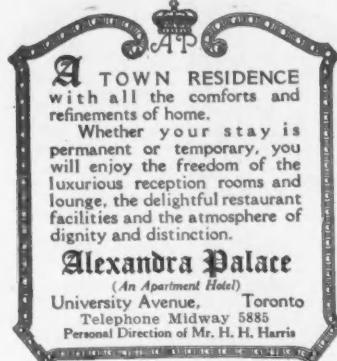


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Special cigars for women are now on the market. This will enable husbands to retaliate on birthdays.—Passing Show (London).



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BIRTHS
JOHNSTON—At Kingston General Hospital on Wednesday 20th May, 1931, to Dr. and Mrs. V. Kenneth Johnston, a son.

On Sunday, May 10, 1931, in Oshawa General Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Karm (nee Spence) a daughter.

ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bryant, Halifax, Nova Scotia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Leslie, to Humphrey, son of Mrs. Kesteven Balshaw of Toronto, and the late Past Balshaw of Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, England. Marriage to take place June 30th.

DEATHS
PEIRCE—On Monday, June 1st, 1931, at the residence of her son-in-law, Hugh MacDonald Dunlop, 3 Beulah Ave., Hamilton, Ontario, Isabella Esther, wife of the late J. N. Peirce, Esq., of Westchester, Pa., daughter of the late George Parker Peirce, "Boyzie" of Johnson county, Donegal, Ireland, and beloved mother of Mrs. Hugh Dunlop. Service at Holy Trinity, Westchester, on Thursday afternoon. Interment at "Oaklands".

THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADÈLE M. GIANELLI

THE Pacific, courting Canada, dons a bouquet on its breast and beholds Victoria! Victoria befrilled by its views, hues and yews is a quaint nosegay of English fragrance surrounded by the silver lace of sea. Here indeed might life be lived in the heart of a rose, with the ice-clad Olympics in the distance blowing the tang of sea-salt to invigorate the potpourri of days should sun and colour satiate with sweetness. Its views diversified by moods of sky and sea, its hues lavished by Nature repenting of her harshness, its yews and tree-treasures of virgin forest make Victoria unique—free of the mustiness of antique.

By the bay of Esquimalt is Work Point Barracks and military headquarters commanded by Brigadier Sutherland Brown whom his friends fondly call *Buster*. So smartly spick and span are the barracks quarters—glistening white buildings and trim green lawns—that I chanted "Spotless Town" whereupon Captain Hobart Molson, who was driving, went over the top of *Buster's* pet wallflowers (he has made an amazingly lovely garden on the shores of the little cove circling Officers' Row) and without further warning our car—just to show it could *sidewalk* it too—dangled its foreleg rakishly. As nippy as at reveille, gallant soldier-men led by Capt. Chimney Chambers (late of London, Ont.) rescued us to sup gracefully at the *Buster* Browns where a Sunday evening was in progress following a full day, first, in the idyllic loveliness of Sir Frank and Lady Barnard's garden where we met the former just landing off his yacht after a fishing trip with Colonel Hood (Lady Barnard had entertained at a delightful party the previous day and the most picturesque spot for tea in the West is her log-loggia amid the rhododendrons, with its massive open-air fireplace); then on to Mrs. Pat Hennessy's—Major Pat is being stationed in Toronto so the family will be moving East shortly; and afterwards we were welcomed to their new home by Captain and Mrs. Hobart Molson—the latter formerly the charming chatelaine of Government House. Their wedding presents are still streaming in and it is lucky that their house is so spacious as they also have a quantity of delightful old furniture—such as some fine Buhl pieces from the Molson collection from which also came an interesting landscape picture painted with decided skill by Sir William Van Horne himself, who frequently painted all night after a long business day.

Quite the busiest person must be the King of Siam who had just passed through Victoria. They tell me he is *Half Brother of the Sun, White Brother of the Moon, Sole Arbitrator of the Flood and Ebb Tides and Keeper of the Fourteen Umbrellas!* Who would choose to be the King in preference to the jolly "Liberty Men" I saw "going ashore" from the Naval Barracks as we went to dine with the Senior Naval Officer and his wife, Commander Leonard Murray and Mrs.



TO MARRY WELL KNOWN CANADIAN
Dr. Dorothy McIntosh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McIntosh, of London, England, Assistant School Medical Officer, London County Council and Physician to the Infant Consultation Clinic, Greenwich, London, whose marriage to Dr. William Egan, son of Mr. W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa, and Mrs. Egan, will take place on Wednesday, June 10th, at St. James' Church, Spanish Place, London, England.

Murray. It was an adventure to ascend the heights of the wireless station which not only talks across mountains and sea to the Admiralty in London but transmits from Australia; and here everything was so ship-shape that the two bonny sons of the house are surely slated to be Admirals.

With Commander and Mrs. Murray, the latter is an ardent horticulturist, we visited Hatley Park—that loveliest of Canadian gardens where Mrs. Dunsmuir entertained the next day for those playing in the B.C. Ladies' Golf Championship which Mrs. Vera Hutchings won. I had met her at the Royal Colwood Golf Club where she was teeing with Miss Eleanor Dunsmuir and the latter's attractive niece, Laura Audain, who has just come out from England. Mrs. Carew Martin, Mrs. Cudmore, Mrs. Ralph Baker of Vancouver, Mrs. C. Armstrong and the Misses Homer Dixon and Sarah Spencer were others there and fascinating Helen Fordham Johnston, of Vancouver, was later hostess at a small pyjama party—the party, not the pyjamas, being small—as the favored latter were those huge wide beach affairs that take you at once to Biarritz bathing.

Mr. and Mrs. Marler, our Canadian Minister to Japan and his wife, were on the *Empress of Canada* when it made Victoria a port of call returning from the Orient. Coming via Honolulu, it had broken the speed record and Mrs. Marler who was looking very chic in a navy blue ensemble when we went aboard to greet her, seemed delighted at winging home so quickly. Any waste of time would be distasteful to her—imagine getting up at 6 a.m. every day in Japan! but she tells me it is neces-

sary as there is so much to do. And Japanese women must be almost equally active as their golf is superb, said Mrs. Marler, also they play it in pukka sports kit. On the other hand, ceremony plays an important role in life there—beautiful homes such as the palace belonging to the father of the Hon. I. M. Tokugawa demand it—and a recent visitor to Japan tells me that Mrs. Marler's index system for her social activities is a model for official entertaining.

Lady McBride and her niece, Peggy Mowbray, who was one of the useful and ornamental nurses at the I.O.D.E. Hospital in London during the war, Mrs. S. L. Howe, Mrs. Russell Ker, Mrs. R. H. Pooler, Mrs. P. L. Naismith, Mrs. A. J. Andrews and Mrs. McIntyre of Winnipeg, Mrs. Winona Eberts, Miss Inez Bodwell, Mrs. J. K. Hedges, Mrs. A. Panet and Mrs. J. A. Macdonald were just a few of guests at the reception given by Miss Daisy Lynch for her mother, Mrs. W. J. Lynch, of Ottawa, whose other daughter, Mrs. D. C. Coleman, of Winnipeg, was also a recent visitor at The Empress Hotel.

Mrs. F. W. Hartley, who has many relatives and friends in Toronto, and Mrs. C. P. Hill were pouring tea and the delicious cakes reminded Mrs. S. F. Tolmie (wife of the Premier of the province) to tell me that their kitchen maintains the early traditions of Victoria as it still has the huge open fire with the original *Spit*. Mrs. Herbert Wilson was saying *au revoir* as she and her husband were off to spend some time in the East. But at *The Empress* one is mostly saying *How d'you do* because it is such a charming spot with its windows open to the sea and its indoor and outdoor gardens so alluring that comings are more popular than goings. For instance, of an afternoon one met in the lobby General and Mrs. Money from Qualicum, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Payne and Col. and Mrs. R. C. Cooper, of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Foster of Montreal, Mr. Matthews and Mr. N. R. Desbrisay of Winnipeg, Lady Arbutnott from England, Lord Edward Montague, who was down from Edmonton visiting Mrs. F. Corbett who always has a number of interesting people around her such as a group which one day included the Count de Neuford, Mr. Robert Rose and Capt. Gracey, the world traveller whose activities in Turkey during the war caused the Turkish Government to put a price of \$50,000 on his head!

After a glorious afternoon spent in the Butchart gardens which have two new additions to them in the shape of Mrs. R. P. Butchart's Pekinese puppies (they were to be called *Amos* and *Andy* but fate decreed them to be a couple of *Madam Queens*). Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hill gave a jolly tea on the terrace of their house which is fascinating with pale blue pottery urns to match the pale blue awnings. Among those there were Mr. and Mrs. "June" Benning of Montreal, who have recently bought a most lovely place on the sea where their yacht is anchored right beside their front door and where all you have to do is to take a stroll along



MISS AUDREY ST. JOHN MILDWAY
Of London, England, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey H. St. John Mildmay of Vancouver, B.C., whose engagement has been announced to Captain John Christie, late of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, of Glyndebourne, Sussex, only son of Lady Rosamond Christie, and the late A. L. Christie of Tapeley Park, Devon, and grandson of the Fifth Earl of Portsmouth.

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Copies of the regulations issued by the Minister of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.



THE WIFE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER PRESENTED AT COURT
Mrs. Ferguson, wife of the High Commissioner for Canada, as she appeared when presented to King George and Queen Mary at the first Court of the 1931 season in Buckingham Palace.

—Wide World Photo.

the beach and bring home clam chowder!

For Victoria is most diverting. . . on a rock-garden-hill aglow with colour but looking across at the icy vastness of Mount Baker one comes upon a house furnished with French treasures—and it is to find that in this fastness live the Count Jean de Suzannet and his Countess. He fought through the war with the French army and was on G.H.Q. with Foch. A connoisseur of all things beautiful, his wife—known as Jacqueline Rosial on the concert stage—justifies his taste! In just the sort of house one would expect knowing their old one in Clarendon Crescent, Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Beck now live. The living room, after a baronial hall, is panelled in cedar wood and there one met Mrs. Bob Mabee, Mrs. George Davidson and Mrs. Phyllis Beck—the three daughters. Further out Col. and Mrs. Sharland have a country estate where they are breeding pheasants—a rare enterprise in Canada—and sportsmen will also be interested to hear that Colonel Lennox Irving, who scored the first goal in the first game of hockey played by Queen's University—is now more taken up with the placid art of gardening and shows, with considerable pride, a tiled walk in his garden made with tiles from the battle scenes of France. And so the chain links endlessly the East, West and Old Country as well, for on visiting Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Pulteney (the latter comes from Halifax) one saw there a painting of the Lord Halifax after whom that Nova Scotian city was named and who was an ancestral grandfather of Mr. Pulteney. It is a family rich in political lore for General Sir William Pulteney who commanded the 3rd Army Corps in the war and who is now The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the House of Lords, is an uncle of Mr. Pulteney and an aunt is the Emily Osborn who wrote that delightful book, "Political and Social Letters of a Lady of the Eighteenth Century."

Glyn Wentworth Osler is the name given to Mr. and Mrs. Britton Osler's young son and heir who was christened on May 31st in St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. F. H. Brewin. I met Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Green, the proud grandparents, who had come up from Ottawa for the occasion, and they told me that Miss Nanno Toller, of Ottawa, Mr. Donald Mathews and Mr. Harold Mockridge are the godparents. Another small son who is attracting the interest of a wide circle of friends is the heir just born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Beverley Baxter, of London, England. He arrived on Victoria Day, May 24th, so we may expect him to run true to form and be a Victor.

Special Convocation at Toronto on May 26th was a distinguished occasion when honour was conferred by and on the University. His Excellency, Lord Bessborough, the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, and the Premier of Ontario, the Hon. George S. Henry, were invested with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and it was one of the most brilliant con-

Deans of the faculties in their academical robes and professors and students in their gowns, were outstanding figures. Tea was served in marqueses erected on the lawn and music was provided by the band of the Royal Montreal Regiment.

Among those who attended the garden party were Lord Duncan, Sir Montagu Allan, Lady Allan, wearing a gown of black, green and pink flowered chiffon and a large jade green mohair hat, trimmed with one large pink rose; Miss Martha Allan in a black and yellow costume with a small black straw hat trimmed in yellow; Mrs. Herbert Marler, wife of the Canadian Minister to Japan, in pale grey georgette with a large jade green picture hat and slippers to match; Miss Ellen Ballon in brown and white printed foulard and white lace hat; Mr. J. W. McConnell, Mrs. McConnell, wearing black and green figured chiffon and a large black hat; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Herbert Molson, the latter wearing a black and white foulard gown; Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Martin, Sir Andrew Macphail, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brown, the Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, and Mrs. Farthing, the latter in a gown of cream and brown printed crepe, worn with a short brown velvet coat, and a small brown baku hat; Miss Marjorie Currie in a frock of pink eyelet embroidery and a large black hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross McMaster, the latter wearing a red and white costume; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adair, the latter wearing single brown chiffon with a brown hat; the Hon. Chief Justice Green-shields and Mrs. Green-shields in pink and white chiffon; Mr. Wesley Frost, American Consul, Mrs. Frost, in pink and white flowered chiffon; Mrs. William Prentice, Miss Gertrude Clergue in printed crepe in tones of pale beige and black with a large cape collar of pale beige georgette and a brown baku hat; Brig.-General and Mrs. F. S. Meighen; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph, the latter in Alice blue chiffon and lace with a matching hat; Mrs. H. T. Bovey, Dr. and Mrs. Victor Mitchell, Dr. Maude Abbott in burmata brown georgette with a small matching hat; Mr. Lionel Judah, Prof. René du Roure, Prof. Sullivan, Dr. and Mrs. Kiang, Col. and Mrs. Robert Starke, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Wilfrid Bovey, the latter in flowered chiffon in blue, black and white tones and wearing a black hat; Miss Kathleen Bovey, Mrs. J. J. Creelman, Colonel Hugh M. Wallis, Major and Mrs. Andrew Fleming, Mrs. Walter Vaughan; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. F. R. Phelan, the latter in chukker green, Miss Mabel Holt, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Walter E. Lyman, the latter in navy blue foulard; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. M. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Barclay, Prof. and Mrs. Godfrey Burr, the latter in lavender georgette, and wearing a black wrap trimmed with white fox, and a large black picture hat; Colonel and Mrs. Gerald Birks, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. S. Glassco, the latter wearing black and pink flowered chiffon and black hat; Mr. Bernard Coghlin, Mrs. Coghlin in black and pink flowered chiffon and wearing a black hat; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Macaulay, the latter gown in pale green chiffon; Dr. and Mrs. Alton Goldbloom, the latter wearing brown and white foulard with matching hat; Dr. and Mrs. David Ballon and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ballon.

Following the presentation of colours by Lord Bessborough to the Black Watch at the McGill Stadium, His Excellency visited the regiment's armoury on Bleury street, Montreal. Colonel H. M. Wallis, D.S.O., M.C., officer commanding, received the distinguished guest. His Excellency autographed his photograph for

the officers' mess while there. On the departure of Lord Bessborough an informal dance was held.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross entertained at dinner at Government House at the close of the Woodbine meet for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ross and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Drury of Montreal.

Mrs. W. J. Stewart, wife of May or Stewart, Toronto, entertained on Saturday at her residence on Kennedy Avenue. The rooms were fragrant with huge bunches of mauve and white lilacs. Mrs. Stewart wore a gown of beige lace with a hat of beige lace and straw and a corsage of pink roses. The tea-table was attractive with its silver bowl filled with spring flowers and silver candelabra with tall yellow tapers. Mrs. W. C. McBrien and Mrs. Roy Stewart presided at the tea and coffee urns and the assistants were Miss Marjorie Stewart, in pale pink chiffon, Miss Marion Stewart in embroidered organdy, Miss Jean King, Miss Madeleine Davies, Miss Muriel McBrien and Miss Mary Kingston.

Miss Isobel Ross was hostess for a small party at the supper dance at the King Edward last week in honour of Lord Duncan, son of His Excellency, the Governor General of Canada.

Among the Ottawa hosts and hostesses who entertained last week were; Rt. Hon. Chief Justice and Mrs. F. A. Anglin, who were dinner hosts to a party of fourteen; the Hon. Arthur B. Copp and Mrs. Copp entertained at dinner at the Country Club a party of thirty-six for the United States Minister and Mrs. MacNider; Mr. J. F. Pouliot, M.P., and Mrs. Pouliot had a dinner party of thirty at the Parliamentary Restaurant; Mrs. H. H. Stevens, wife of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mrs. H. A. Stewart, wife of the Minister of Public Works, entertained jointly at luncheon for sessional visitors; Mrs. H. Willis O'Connor gave a charming luncheon for the Hon. Mrs. Gordon Ives and Mrs. A. F. Lascelles; and Lady Perley was a luncheon hostess for twelve guests.

Friends of Saint Hilda's College, the residence for women students of Trinity College, will be interested in the forthcoming production of the pastoral play, "The Immortal Hour" to be given in the garden of St. Hilda's College on Thursday, June 11th. The production will be under the direction of Dora Mavor Moore and the cast consists of a talented group of young people including Jane Mason, Lorna Rumball, Randolph Crowe, Charles Fitzgerald, Arthur Fitzgerald and Horatio Purdy. Dancers from the Margaret Eaton School, a chorus



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Cloth of linen damask with 12 napkins. Size 2 x 2 1/2 yards, at \$42.50.

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The distinguished list of patrons and patronesses are as follows—

Mrs. Ross, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Dr. Cartwright, the Dean of St. Hilda's, the Provost of Trinity College and Mrs. Cosgrave, Mrs. C. C. Burden, Brig.-General and Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. Lionel Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Birmingham Allan, Mrs. Charles Band, Dr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Guest, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Greening, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Justice and Mrs. Hodgins, Col. and Mrs. H. D. Lockhart, Gordon, Mrs. Kirkwood, Mr. and

The Queen's Own Chapter I.O.D.E., last Saturday presented gates to the Girl Guide Camp at Bonita Glen, King, in memory of one of the most devoted Toronto Guiders, the late Lady Pellatt. (Continued on Page 22)

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MRS. HARRY LETSON
Wife of Lieut.-Col. H. F. G. Letson of Vancouver, who has been the guest of Mrs. Donald Partridge of Montreal, the former Janet Wilson, of Vancouver.
—Photo by Vandepant.

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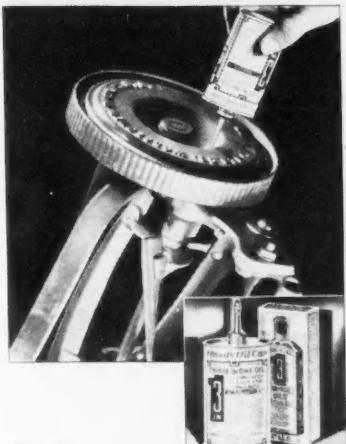
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THE GARDEN BORDER AT SALTWOOD, THE KENT ESTATE OF MR. CLAUDE BRYAN, ENGLAND.

Something of Perennial Borders

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

IT HAS been written that colour and contour are the salient features of the garden. An artistic arrangement of colour may camouflage even distorted design, so magic is the effect of contrasting dark and light shades, but rarely can beauty of line mask faulty colour combinations. Colour, therefore, is a strategic scheme in garden planning and now, when the borders are bursting into bloom, one begins to note the success or failure of the summer planting.

In certain instances it will be too late to attempt remedying and radical changes must be left until the darker days of Autumn but the colour chart is something to be kept ever at hand as a daily commentary in which are noted observations for future guidance.

The courageous gardener, however, who is chafing under the irritation of unfriendly colours in a small garden, will tackle the transplanting task in the cool of these Spring evenings and have considerable success with low-growing perennials. And annuals frequently come to the rescue of the colour scheme for they are excellent mixers and are adept at promoting diplomatic relations between species of race.

Garden complexion, therefore, is not a make-up entirely concocted by those sophisticated gardeners who are forever doing the right thing in the right place at the right time and who, unwittingly, strike despair into the toe of the very amateur gardener. The complexion of the garden—even at the beginning of June—may be tinted charmingly, naively and ingenuously, by many a novice if he will but study the art of colour blending.

I write "he" advisedly—for two reasons. Throughout my western trip I was greatly impressed by the number of men who were personally interested in their gardens—gardening as of old maintains its many traditions in a new land; and yet the average man confesses his bewilderment with colour schemes! There is no doubt that with an equal opportunity for concentrating on colour values, the male is likely to bring outstanding contributions to the art. For the appeal of the garden—outside the vegetable rows—touches only those innately artistic and it is thus merely a matter of developing a colour-consciousness.

THE Spring gardens in British Columbia exemplify the genius of mixing colours. Nature with a lavish hand paints a flamboyant setting and provides a palette of such a generous array of shades that the perfection of the picture is assured—if one carefully studies her own methods. That is the secret of using her palette to be palatable to good taste... mark well her personal achievements and adapt them into the informal gardening. But with formal planting, which is Nature controlled, one must study the axioms of landscape gardening as demonstrated by pen, picture or plot.

Perhaps practical observation is the most satisfactory and from personal experience I would say that garden visiting casts the most illuminating light upon the greatest problems of gardening. In the course of one season there is reaped a harvest of ideas, seen in practical form, as would have taken months to gather from books and years to grow for speculation. The successes and mistakes of others are laid bare before one as a guide to the right or wrong turning in the path of gardening but though there be sermons in stones along that way, it is equally essential that one be conversant with the book lore of gardening in order to be worthy critics.

In a very serious vein, I would suggest that Eastern Canada base her garden ideals more upon the English conception of gardening and thereby incorporate a tradition from which to evolve a Dominion-bred art. Ontario, who loves her gardens and who is spending (even in these hard times) so much money on expensive rockeries and pools for small gardens that I have seen numerous new ones in the space of five days, Ontario would be thrilled with the typically English colour-schemes of British Columbian gardens.

Apart from climatic conditions, which, in comparison, make our gardening seem a chore, there is an arrangement of planting and design which runs true to form. And upon returning from the West and seeing the money that is being spent upon gardens here—for the sheer joy of gardening—one is struck by two thoughts... the tradition of Canadian gardens is being laid by loving hands but... how well and truly laid is it? It would seem that we of the small

gardens owe a duty to tradition-in-the-making and it is that when and while we garden we *read, mark, learn and inwardly digest* the best garden literature, every available fine garden and if advice is to be bought—that only of legitimate landscape gardeners is valuable. A tradition is entrusted to us—to the keeping of the average small garden is given the history of Canadian gardening—let us consider it with learning!

In and Out

IT WOULD be a poor season indeed in London without at least one Royal Academy joke. This may be directed at the pictures, the various committees, or the artists themselves. The Committee of Royal Academicians, long credited with irreproachable Victorian standards, whose duty it is to maintain the traditions of British art and protect their fellow men from dreadful immoralities like aggressive nudes or progressive modernism, get their legs pulled fairly often. This year Mr. John Collier, the portrait painter, did the trick by submitting two serious portraits and one freak canvas which he tossed off in the ultra modern manner as a joke. The committee had probably been reading so much about Epstein they were determined to recognize the modern when they saw it, even if they could not love it, and they accepted the joke canvas seriously, rejecting the portraits. It wasn't kind of Mr. Collier, who undoubtedly deserves a severe attack of the disease Mr. Reginald Eves amazingly enough offered as his excuse when caught out for submitting hand coloured photographs on canvas as his contributions to the show. Mr. Eves, a protege of Sargent's, is a portrait painter for whom the Queen and many famous personages have sat. But he has writer's cramp. There is no truth in the report that the committee suggested next year he submit his Venetian scenes executed in water colour in order that he should avoid developing housemaid's knee. They did, however, state that they were sorry they couldn't have an R. A. with cramps.

Too bad we can't put ourselves on full time as easily as we can on daylight-saving time.—*American Lumberman*.



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HOTEL DEPARTMENT

Week-End Notes

By MARIE-CLAUDE

IT WOULD seem that educational success like social success is to a great extent dependent on "knowing the so and so's". The heroine of that brilliant conversational novel, "Concerning Isabel Carnaby", hit the nail on the head when she declared that "the so and so's" are really a far better general topic than the weather. Mutual acquaintance with, or even a common knowledge of unimportant facts about others, particularly the intellectually, politically or socially prominent is certainly the basis of social conversation. "Who's this man Wilde?" we heard someone ask the other day, and the pleasing answer, "My poor friend, he's the fellow who invented those crummy little flowers people find in the woods in spring," led us to wonder just what this word "cultivation" is all about.

A well known system of memory cultivation recommends its students to park away in the mind some odd or amusing fact about the person they wish to remember. It's a sound idea. It not only brightens conversation but has a tendency to bring names in newspapers most surprisingly to life. That of Mohandas Gandhi is one of those names one can't avoid today. To many people it conveys a vague idea of India, an odd little man who apparently learned to walk on a herringbone, and a curious political policy called non-resistance. To others Gandhi is a Hindu of good birth who came to England to study law at Oxford, practiced law in India and with

great success in South Africa, and subsequently returned to his native land to embrace a life of voluntary poverty, and lead a great popular movement for self government. This is all very well, but to many of us really interesting and conversationally useful facts about Gandhi are such as these.

He was married when a schoolboy of 13, and being a bad student with a sluggish mind (his own words) the married man used to cry when he was spanked at school. A fellow scholar explained to him that the English ruled India because they were strong and daring athletes due to eating meat, so frail little Gandhi forsook the tenets of his ancestors and secretly ate the flesh of goats. This resulted in a dreadful nightmare of live goats beating about inside him and he eventually went back to vegetarianism. One of his youthful hobbies was playing the concertina, and his adult ones include weaving on a hand loom. How successful he was on the concertina I do not know, but recent evidence points to his triumph as weaver. When the new Vice Regent of India met Mrs. Gandhi the other day she admired the material of her hand woven frock so much she was promised a gift of some like it. It seems a good deal to ask of the family, for Gandhi doesn't seem to get time to weave more than a loin-cloth for himself, but doubtless he will give the next few fast days to getting on with Lady Willingdon's present, for the Gandhis practice the principle of non-resistance which they preach. Mr. Gandhi evidenced it again when he appeared last week in a talkie film. "I do not like this sort of thing," he said, "but I shall reconcile myself to it if it's only for a few minutes."

"S. A."

MISS GRETA GARBO and Miss Marlene Dietrich must really look to their laurels. It would seem that this week's award for feminine fascination may go to Idaho instead of Hollywood. The contestant, Miss Lydia Southard, undoubtedly has a way with men and her methods are direct, not via a silver screen. Miss Southard is a much married siren whose field of action has lately been restricted, but is once more wide. She first married Robert Dooley, who died; then William Gordon McHavie, who died; then Harlan C. Lewis, who died; then Edward M. Meyer, who died. This mortality in husbands, allied to the heavy insurance collected by the widow in each case, not unnaturally aroused suspicion, and on her fifth honeymoon Miss Southard was arrested and brought to trial as a wholesale husband poisoner. They proved she overdosed Mr. Meyer with fly catcher and at 29 she was sent to the State prison at Boise for ten years or



MISS KATHLEEN FARRELL
The late president of the Junior Service League who was chosen to accompany Mrs. Blake Manning Wilson, the new president, to Minneapolis to attend the annual convention of the League.

—Photo by Vandepaut.

life. Last week she escaped, and the wives of the detectives seeking her may well tremble. While she filed the bars of her cell her fellow prisoners agreed to sing loudly and play a gramophone. Reaching the yard, she dug up a ladder built for her in the prison blacksmith shop by thoroughly vamped convicts, and buried by an infatuated guard. She scaled the wall, let herself down by a rope and stepped into a motor car driven by a recently paroled prisoner on whom she had done some previous sentimental spade work. "Love and Service" is Miss Southard's motto.

Stop Watch

THOSE who are convinced of the truth of what is known as the York tradition, "No souls are saved after the first fifteen minutes", may be interested to learn that the Church of England once had a method of limiting the length of sermons. In the pulpit of the ancient church of Compton Bassett, a village near Calne in Wiltshire, there is still fixed an hour glass which works on the principle of the good old egg timer. Surely the most hard boiled preacher would speed up his "firstly, secondly, thirdly, to sum up, lastly, and in conclusion" had he before his eyes, and in sight of his congregation, the very symbol of the sinking sands of time!

Fashions de Luxe

GENERAL MOTORS LTD., London, have a live idea of publicity. Everybody of distinction in the world of dress and a good many

connoisseurs of motors in London attended their combined dress and motor show held in Buick House, Albermarle Street, last month. *Idare et Cie.*, the well known London dressmaker of Cavendish Street, staged a display of more than 150 costumes including everything from bathing dresses to fur coats, set off by real jewels furnished by Garrard. The new Cadillac and La Salle 8 and 16 cylinder sports coupes de Ville vied with the gorgeous dresses and lovely mannequins. There was an American bar, the band from the Embassy Club, and elaborate programmes designed in the form of a chauffeur. There seems to be a lot of money around somewhere.

• •

The farmer is not unemployed. Just unpaid, that's all.—*Arizona Producer*.



**SHE must have
M^{R.} BOVRIL**
if she has
"That sinking feeling"

TERMS WILL BE ARRANGED TO SUIT THE PURCHASER



*ADVANCED
REFRIGERATION*



*There's ample room
for bowls and bottles, plates and pans
on Frigidaire's generous shelves!*

The food storage spaces of Frigidaire are planned to make every cubic inch count!

Shelves are placed and spaced to afford the maximum amount of room and the minimum amount of waste.

It is absolutely amazing how much food can be stored in the comparatively compact cabinets of some of the more modestly sized Frigidaires...

Any Frigidaire will hold several days' supply of food for the family it serves—which, of course, means fewer trips to market, and in addition, makes it possible to buy perishable foods at quantity prices at a considerable saving...

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Ample room for the storage of surplus food is one of the outstanding advantages of Frigidaire Advanced Refrigeration. There are many others. It is convenient features such as these that have placed Frigidaire in the forefront of its field. We invite you to come in and learn all about them.

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A 3 YEAR COMPLETE GUARANTEE

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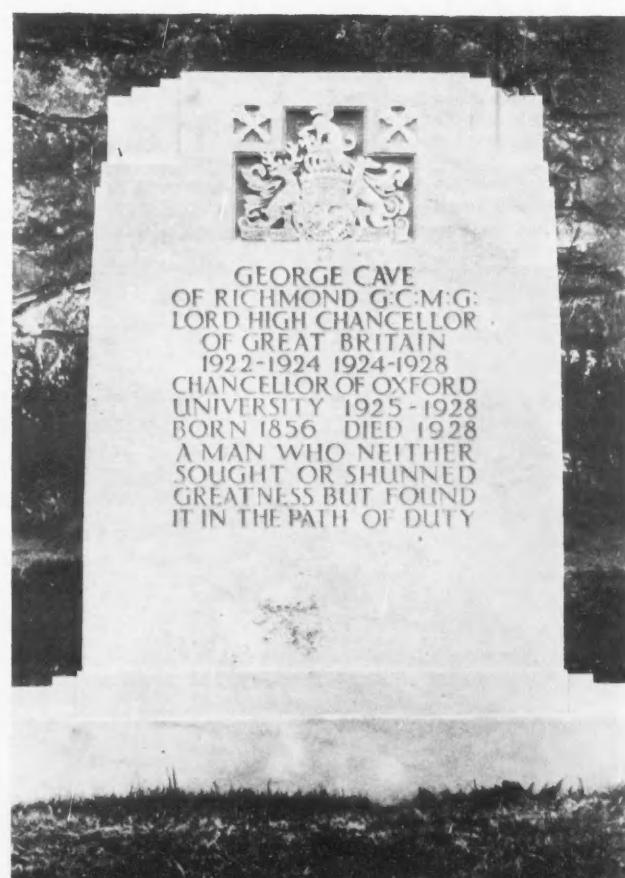
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Headaches—lack of energy—sleeplessness—are usually the results of *unsuspected* constipation. The one natural, and proved corrective is

**ENO'S
FRUIT SALT**



MEMORIAL TO LORD CAVE

Above is reproduced the beautiful epitaph inscribed on the tomb in Berrow Churchyard, Somerset, of one of the great Lord Chancellors of England, The Earl Cave, G.C.M.G. The wording was suggested by a friend, Mr. Churchill of Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, and the happy arrangement of the lines is due to the inspiration of The Hon. Peter Larkin, High Commissioner of Canada, who wrote them after hearing that Lady Cave desired her husband's memorial to be inscribed on Canadian stone. Lord Cave visited Canada on two occasions during the latter years of his life and became one of this country's most ardent and devoted friends.

HAVE YOU ALWAYS

had a secret yearning for sterling silver in your home, yet always felt that it was beyond your reach?

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Write or telephone to Ryrie-Birks for their interesting folder "Investing in Sterling."

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS & SILVERSMITHS
YONGE AND TEMPERANCE
TORONTO CANADA

THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 19)

Mrs. Herbert Rooney, regent of the chapter, performed the unveiling and Mrs. Hodges, Toronto division commissioner received the gates on behalf of the association. The Rev. W. J. Wrixon, chaplain of the camp, dedicated the gates and read, as part of his address, a tribute to the late Lady Pellatt written by one who knew her devotion to the work.

Following the ceremony, the Girl Guide Association were hostesses at tea in the camp house where Mrs. Lambe, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Rossiter and Miss James presided.

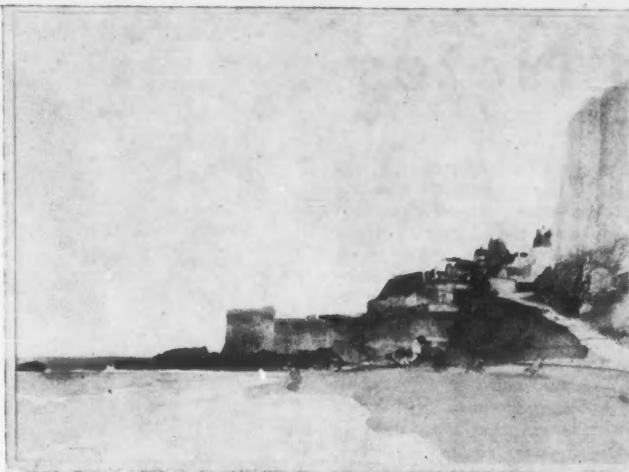
The stone gate posts are eight feet high and two feet square and the wooden gates have heavy iron hinges. The bronze memorial tablet is on the stone gate post.

A few of those present were, Mrs. George S. Henry, Mrs. R. B. Hamilton, Mr. Justice Hodges, General and Mrs. Mitchell, Col. and Mrs. Rooney, Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Rev. F. H. and Mrs. Brewin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parsons, Mrs. Clarke Wallace, Mrs. Harold Mara and Mrs. Miller.

Miss Mary Williams, St. Joseph Street, was the hostess of a jolly

party after the Woodbine races on Saturday when she was wearing a printed frock of blue and white with large blue hat. The attractive flat with its blue carpet, beige walls and apricot flowered chintz was aglow with mauve and white lilacs, yellow roses, tulips and lily of the valley. A few of the guests were Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mr. Gerald Larkin, Miss Aileen Larkin, Major and Mrs. Barry German, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh McCarthy, Mr. Geoffrey Machell and Mr. A. E. Dyment.

Five hundred guests attended the McGill Convocation dance, which took place at the Mount Royal Hotel. The ball room was effectively decorated with ferns and palms for the occasion. Supper was served at midnight in the Piazza. The patrons and patronesses were Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Dean and Mrs. C. F. Martin, Mrs. Walter Vaughan, Dean and Mrs. Ira A. MacKay, Dean and Mrs. P. E. Corbett, Dean and Mrs. F. M. G. Johnson, Prof. and Mrs. Ernest Brown, Dean Douglas Clark, Prof. and Mrs. A. L. Walsh, Dean and Mrs. G. S. H. Barton, Dean and Mrs. Sinclair Laird, Dean and Mrs. Eve, Prof. and



JACQUES CARTIER'S BIRTHPLACE

"An off-shore wind, St. Malo" by the brilliant English water-colorist, W. Russell Flint, R.A., on exhibition at the Fine Art Society's Gallery, Toronto.

Mrs. R. M. Sugars, and Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Wilfrid Bovey.

Mrs. Gideon Robertson, wife of the Minister of Labor, entertained delightfully at the tea hour last week, at her home for the wives of the Cabinet Ministers and the executive of the Ottawa Women's Conservative Association.

On this occasion, a talk was given by Mrs. Robert Rogers, of Winnipeg, on the formation of a study club in connection with the association.

Tulips centred the tea table that was presided over by Lady Perley and Mrs. W. E. Matthews. The assistants were Mrs. Roy Robertson, Miss Sybil Rhodes, Miss Sylvia Stevens, Miss Isabel Dickson, Miss Lean McClure, Miss Mildred Loucks and Miss Elise Sproule.

The meetings of the National Chapter of The Daughters of the Empire which are being held in Halifax, Nova Scotia this year, are bringing to the Maritime Provinces delegates from every part of Canada. The interest with which the proceedings will be followed will therefore be of special moment to the delegates from the three Maritime Provinces. Those who on Saturday left Saint John include Mrs. Heber Vroom, Mrs. Kenneth I. Campbell, National officers, Mrs. Walter White, Regent of the Municipal Chapter, Mrs. Gordon Sanction, Regent of Loyalist Chapter, Miss Alice L. Fairweather, Regent of Fundy Chapter, Miss Addy, Regent of Royal Standard Chapter, Miss Olivia Gregory, Regent of Valcartier Chapter also Mrs. F. R. Taylor, Mrs. F. J. Harding, Mrs. J. F. Tilton, Mrs. Frank N. Robertson, Mrs. George K. McLeod, Mrs. Sherwood Skinner and Mrs. Stewart Skinner. From Fredericton, Mrs. E. A. MacMurray, Provincial President of the I.O.D.E., in New Brunswick, will be among the delegates.

Miss Constance White, daughter of His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. White of Saint John, is spending a short time in Montreal visiting her sister Mrs. Donald Angus. Miss White's marriage will be one of the outstanding charming nuptial events in June.

John for ten days and the captain and officers have contributed towards the gaiety of this otherwise rather dull demi-season in Saint John society circles.

Captain Pierre Latham and senior officers of the French cruiser Ville D'ys, entertained a number of the younger married set at an informal dance on board ship. Mrs. Daniel Visart Mullin chaperoned the party. The Ville D'ys has been at the port of Saint

times in the last few years, by one man it is more than marvellous, it is news! That being so, it is a personal privilege at this time to introduce to our readers in general, and to golfers in particular, Lord Lurgan, K.C.V.O., who is at present the popular Vice President of the British Senior Golfers Society, one of the ruling spirits and a loyal supporter of the well known Addington Golf Club, London.

It was at a small private dinner given at the Carlton Club, in honor of Mr. C. A. Bogert, then president of the Canadian Seniors Golf Association, and other officials, on the Canadian team's first visit to England, that I had the opportunity of extracting from His Lordship, painlessly as possible, the record of these "one-ers" which were jotted down over coffee and cigars, and which I have reason to believe constitute an amateur record that will take a bit of beating.

The list is as follows: At Addington on the old course Lord Lurgan has holed his drive at the 3rd, 7th, 11th and 17th; on the new course at the 2nd and 9th; Sudbrook Park, Richmond, 6th; Pau, France, 7th, Combe Hill, London, 6th and 7th; Biarritz, France, the old 13th, and Newmarket, Camb., 7th. It is worthy of note that these "ones" at Addington were all made since the war, the others between the years of 1906 and 1912.

Lord Lurgan married a daughter of the Earl of Cadogan and has one son. This is mentioned largely because that son is the Hon. W. G.



LORD LURGAN, K.C.V.O.

Vice-President of the British Seniors' Golf Society is an all-round sportsman, with golf and racing receiving most of his attention. He has over a dozen holes-in-one to his credit.

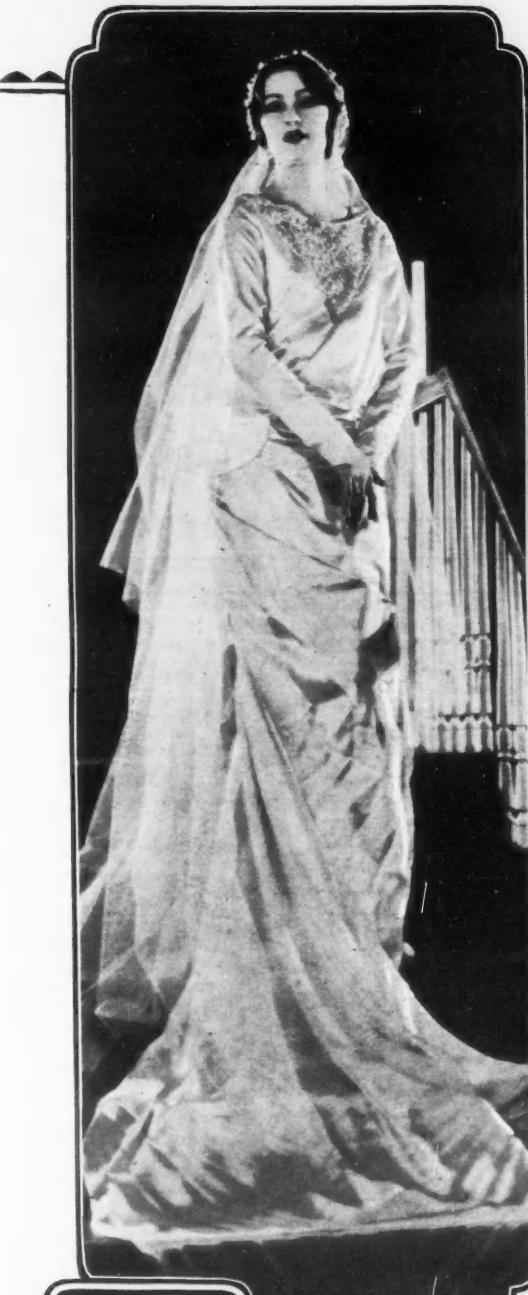
E. Brownlow, a sensational golfer on his day, who gave Bobby Jones a real run for his money on one auspicious occasion. Brownlow also once reached the semi-finals of the British Amateur, and was British representative on the Walker Club team. Unfortunately the precarious state of his health precludes him from tournament play, otherwise he might have loomed large in international golf.

THE glorious adventure of hitting out one's drive in the magic cipher does not fall to the fortune of many golfers, indeed mathematicians interested in such things declare it is an 100 to 1 shot, so that when this peerless tea table had as centre piece a performance is repeated twelve



CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA IN EGYPT

The famous Rock Temple at Abu Simbel, on the Nubian Nile. The figures of Rameses the Great are 67 ft. high and the Temple Halls penetrate 50 yards into the solid rock.



- Amongst the GIFTS were -

Be sure of this, that when the guests describe the gifts they will say " . . . and so many electrical things." Maybe your gift will be there . . . a toaster, a percolator or a waffle iron. And you'll be glad you chose so wisely.

Truly, electrical gifts are entrancing . . . so handsome, so modern and so thoroughly useful.

Here are a few suggestions in the realm of "electrical house-keeping" . . . an automatic toaster at \$11.75, a coffee percolator at \$8.95, an electric clock at \$9.95, a waffle iron at \$9.50. There are others, too. Why not come in and see them?



Other Suggestions

A vacuum cleaner . . . a washer . . . an automatic hand iron . . . an egg cooker . . . all electric, of course.

Telephone Adelaide 2961

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12 Adelaide St. E. 225 Yonge St.

A Bit Fishy

By SUZETTE

THIS is the time of year when every fisherman, from the most experienced down to the small boy with the bent pin, devoutly offers up his prayer daily—

"God grant that I may catch a fish,
So large that even I,
When telling of it afterwards,
May have no need to lie."

I belong to that class of people to whom casts, flies and reels mean next to nothing, for my fishing efforts have been chiefly confined to the smelt—a very noble animal—but I have always imagined that salmon fishing was the sport de luxe. Fish as a general rule aren't very interesting characters, but the salmon is quite a fellow. His habits seem crazy, for he lives most dangerously climbing incredible waterfalls, and so is found hundreds of miles inland. He eats nothing during the spring and summer months while he is in the rivers, being apparently a salt lover with the strength of his convictions. Salmon eaters are often as dogmatic about the superiority of a certain kind, as are the fishermen about the merits and demerits of dry fly casting. If you travel around it is hard to show the expected excitement about the different sorts. Each locality so ardently supports its own make. You are told seriously one week that Scotch salmon have a flavor next to none, and a week later down in Herefordshire the particular advantages of the Wye salmon are explained. In Victoria the British Columbia variety is said to lead the world, but down East Gaspe salmon from the Restigouche River—where American millionaires pay untold sums for fishing rights—is the prized sort. The only possible conclusion is that all salmon are good, and personally I've often enjoyed the tinned variety, which is a confession that would make the real salmon *gourmet* shiver with horror.

If you look at the map of Gaspe the Restigouche doesn't look big enough to supply all of Eastern Canada with fresh salmon, but even if it comes from a less famous river and has the name pinned on in the fish shop it tastes the same. Salmon mayonnaise is the very best of hot weather food. Be sure that everything is just out of the refrigerator for luke warm cucumbers and mayonnaise spoil the dish. But even the most ardent of salmon lovers can't eat the object of his love every day cooked the same way.

Take two salmon steaks and remove the bones and skin, and cut them into pieces the right size for serving. Dip each piece into salted milk and then roll it in bread crumbs. Put the pieces in a greased baking dish and pour on a little olive oil. Bake the dish in a hot oven for ten to fifteen minutes. Make a hard sauce by creaming one-half cupful of butter, and adding one tablespoonful of lemon juice and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Put the sauce on ice until it is to be used. Yet another way of cooking salmon steaks is to flour and salt the steaks and fry them in hot oil or butter. Make a sauce of five tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of lemon



MRS. KING
Wife of the Hon. Dr. J. H. King.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 15)

THE French have a theory that the best way to cook fish is to poach it, and it is quite surprising how different poached and boiled fish taste considering how nearly alike are the two methods. Friday, with its boiled cod fish, was always a dark day in the nursery when I was young. Take a thick slice of salmon weighing about a pound and a half or two pounds, remove the skin, and cover it with salted water. As soon as the water boils, reduce the heat and let it simmer below boiling point for about twenty minutes. Melt four tablespoonsfuls of butter and add four tablespoonsfuls of flour, salt, pepper and cayenne. Pour in two cups of milk, and when this sauce has thickened add one-half cupful of chopped shrimps and one cupful of cooked green peas. Pour the sauce over the poached salmon.

You might try this more elaborate mixture as a change from the usual oil mayonnaise served with cold salmon. Mix one tablespoonful of capers, two anchovies, two tablespoonsfuls chopped parsley, one dessertspoonful of chopped onion, one-half cupful of watercress and two tablespoonsfuls of spinach. Pound these ingredients in a mortar, and then force them through a sieve and add to the usual mayonnaise dressing.

There are a good many times in life when I think fish is an overestimated food closely resembling blotting paper to eat, but fresh salmon in the summer months is an exception. More power to the arms of the fishermen, and may their prayers be granted.

When a woman says she is temperamental, it may be more temper than mental.—*American Lumberman*.



NEW HALIFAX MEMORIAL

Model of statue of Hon. Edward Cornwallis, who founded the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1749, which is being erected in front of the Canadian National Railways Hotel the "Nova Scotian". It will occupy a commanding position in a public square near the depot and harbor. Hon. Edward Cornwallis, not to be confused with Lord Cornwallis, the famous general of the American revolutionary wars, was a famous public figure in the 18th century. He was born in 1713 and died in 1776.

"Well, gentlemen, do you think you could raise seven shillings and sixpence among you?" the official inquired.

They stared at him as if he were losing his mind.

"Because if you can," he suggested very mildly, "you ought to go back to Sheffield and buy a razor — you can get quite a good one for that, I am told — and cut all your silly throats. For that is about the most useful service you can render to British industry."

Naturally they departed in high dudgeon, with sulphurous threats of what they would report to the Prime Minister and the rest of the Cabinet about him. But when they got to Sheffield they thought the thing over, raised the fifteen hundred, sent out the delegation, and have for many months now been hustling to handle the bunch of new orders they got.

Once you can really get those old stick-in-the-muds out on the war-path—oh boy! So page the Prince of Wales! Also give him a supply of razors!

It might be worse. Suppose Russia should dump her surplus consonants over here. — *Woodstock Sentinel-Review*.

Mother's figure may not be getting slender, but father's figures are.—*American Lumberman (Chicago)*.

Marriages

At St. Catharine's Church, St. Catharines, Eileen Mary Agnes Phillips, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Phillips, of St. Catharines, was married to Mr. Guy Tyrrell Caldwell, St. Catharines, son of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Caldwell, of Ottawa. Rev. Monsignor Morris officiated and Mr. Clarence Colton presided at the organ. The church was beautifully decorated with white lilies. White lilies and ribbon marked the guest pews. The bride, who was given in marriage by her cousin, Mr. Thomas Christie, of Montreal, was charming in a gown of white bridal satin with cowl neck and long tight sleeves. The skirt, ending in a short train, fell in graceful lines from a fitted hip-line. Her long tulle veil was arranged chapel style, a tiny cluster of orange blossoms at either side of the head was the only ornament and she carried a sheaf of Calla lilies tied with wide white satin ribbon. Miss Marretta Case, of Toronto as bridesmaid, was smartly frocked in Nile green chiffon, the flaring skirt ending in short train. Her hat was of Nile green rough straw and she carried white lilies. Mr. Jaques de Broin, of Montreal, was the groomsman and the ushers were Mr. Reg. Garrett, of Kitchener, and Dr. Cecil Shaver. A reception was held at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Sanderson, Chestnut Street, and later Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell left on a motor trip through the Adirondacks and on their return will reside on Queen Street, St. Catharines. The bride's going-away costume was of black and white jersey with black and white Agnes hat.

Miss Edith Eleanor Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Glenholme Ellis, Brantford, was married in Zion United Church, Brantford, to Mr. Thomas Alexander Thornton, son of Mr. Thomas P. Thornton, Maple Avenue, Toronto. Rev. J. Y. Mackinnon, minister of Zion Church, officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. E. Munro, Toronto. The bride, given away by her father, wore a classically simple gown

of ivory satin, enhanced by a yoke of rose point lace. From the elbows of the long and close fitting sleeves full flounces of rose point fell over the hands. Fine lace edged the filmy net veil and lilies-of-the-valley formed the bouquet. The gowns of the attendants were fashioned alike with fitted bodices of chiffon and long deeply frilled skirts of net. Smart jackets of chiffon were worn and wide picture hats of celluloid straw banded with velvet and arm bouquets of Spring flowers completed the costumes. Miss Mary Ellis, as maid of honor, wore pink; Mrs. Joseph Brook, Simcoe; Miss Ruth Gibson, Brantford; Miss Ethel Thornton and Miss Maidie Pearce, Toronto, were in poudre blue. Little Barbara Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Harvey Ellis, Toronto, was flower girl in a pink net dress, a matching poke bonnet and carried a quaint nosegay. The groomsman was Mr. Ray Manhart, Oakville, and the ushers, Mr. Jack Brumell, Mr. Duncan Allen, Mr. Allen Ellis, Toronto, and Mr. Joseph Brook, Simcoe. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, where Mr. and Mrs. Thornton were assisted in receiving the many guests by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Thornton. Mrs. Ellis was gowned in reseda green georgette and lace with matching bakut hat and carried talisman roses. Later Mr. and Mrs. Thornton left on a honeymoon trip. Mrs. Thornton chose for traveling, a meadow green ensemble with dress in lighter tone and matching accessories. On their return they will live in Toronto.

The marriage of Miss Laura Harriet McDougall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorne McDougall, of Ottawa, to Mr. George William Hellier Norman, son of the late Alfred George Norman and Mrs. Norman, of Vancouver, was quietly solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. W. Woodside. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by her sister, Miss Roberta McDougall. Mr. Desmond Kidd being best man. Mr. and Mrs. Norman left immediately afterwards on a motor trip to New Brunswick via Quebec and will reside in Ottawa.

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TORONTO

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Engagements

The engagement is announced of Mr. J. W. MacKenzie, only son of Mrs. MacKenzie, Spadina Road, Toronto, and the late Captain John MacKenzie of Halifax, N. S., and Miss Vera McCarthy, only daughter of Mrs. McCarthy and the late Jeffrey Agar McCarthy of Barrie. The marriage is to take place in Barrie the end of June.

The marriage of Mr. William Toller, son of the late Colonel and Mrs. Frederick Toller of Ottawa, and Miss Violet Cuffe-Quin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cuff-Quin, of Ottawa, has been arranged to take place on June 11th at All Saints' Church.

The engagement is announced of Gwendolen McLachlin, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. T. Herridge and the late Mrs. Herridge, of Ottawa, to Marcel Jean Staiger, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Francois Staiger, of Geneva, Switzerland. The marriage will take place quietly in Montreal early in June.

The engagement has been announced of Jeannette, daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. Alfred Leduc, Montreal, and Mrs. Gaston Gagnier, son of Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Gagnier of Westmount, Quebec. The wedding is to take place on Wednesday June 10th at St. Leo's church, Westmount.

The engagement is announced of Marjorie Cecilia, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Matthews, Montreal, and Mr. David Moorhead de Conlay Legate, Montreal, son of the Rev. R. Moorhead Legate, D.D., and Mrs. Legate, of the Manse, Charlottetown, P. E. I. The marriage is to take place on Saturday evening, June 27th, at Trinity Memorial Church.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Scott Malcolm, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Malcolm, Toronto, and Miss Barbara, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hume Wilcox, of Highgate, London, England. The marriage is to take place in New York the latter part of June.

Professor and Mrs. Alfred J. Johnston, Grosvenor St., Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Isabelle, to Dr. William Douglas Logie, son of Mrs. Logie and the late Dr. William Logie, Sarnia. The marriage is to take place the latter part of June.

The double wedding of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Wardrope, Grosvenor avenue, Montreal, namely Barbara Helen, to Mr. David Edward MacLean, of Montreal, son of the Rev. Donald MacLean and the late Mrs. MacLean, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.; and Constance Winifred, to Mr. John Lee Zimmerman, of San Salvador, Central America, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Zimmerman of St. Paul, Minn., has been arranged to take place on Wednesday, June 24, at St. Andrew's Church, Westmount. The Rev. Dr. W. J. Clark will officiate.

Marriages

The marriage took place recently of Miss Violet Christina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus B. Macmillan, of Glengarry, Ont., to Mr. Paul Rossiter Hayes Barry, LL.B., son of Hon. Chief Justice Barry and Mrs. Barry, of Fredericton, N.B., at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New York, the Rev. Father Philbin officiating. Calla lilies, ferns and palms decorated the church. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Lawrence Macmillan, wore a gown of blue chiffon, with a hat of milan straw, and crepe de chine slippers to match, and carried an arm bouquet of white roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Elaine Nidd, the bride's only attendant, wore a frock of pink chiffon, with a black milan straw hat, and carried sweet peas in variegated shades. Mr. Russell Snodgrass, a former Dalhousie University classmate of the bridegroom, was best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Hotel Ronson. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Barry left on their honeymoon, the bride travelling in a gray suede coat trimmed with fox, over a French silk ensemble, with hat, shoes and bag to match. They are taking up residence in New York.

The marriage took place on May 9th of Diamond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William George Veale, to Mr. Ian Thompson Strachan, son of Mrs. Strachan and the late Rev. Daniel Strachan, D.D., in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, with Rev. Stuart Parker officiating. The bride, who was unattended, wore her travelling suit of navy blue trimmed with white. Later the bride and groom left for a trip and on their return will reside in Toronto.

On Saturday evening, May 9th, Miss Elizabeth S. Macdonald, elder daughter of Prof. and Mrs. J. F. Macdonald, and Mr. Evan Somerville Young, son of Dr. and Mrs. George F. Young, were married in Knox College Chapel, with Rev. Dr. George Pidgeon officiating. Ferns, palms and clusters of Easter lilies were used to decorate the church, and the guest pews were marked by tall standards of the ferns and lilies. The wedding music was played by Dr. Harvey Robb. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white taffeta, with a fitted bodice and full skirt of tulle reaching to the floor. Her veil of French net was held with a band of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower of sweetheart rosebuds and lily-of-the-valley, and also a rose point handkerchief carried by her mother at her own wedding. Miss Jean Macdonald was her sister's bridesmaid, gowned in a frock of cream silk printed with chartreuse flowers. Her picture hat was of mohair in tones of yellow and green, trimmed with a little wreath of flowers on the crown. She carried a bouquet of orange snap dragon. Dr. Will Young, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Wright Young and Dr. Roger Myers. A reception was held afterward at the home of the bride's parents, and Mrs. Macdonald received her guests wearing a gown of black lace and velvet with corsage of red roses. Mrs. Young, mother of the groom, was gowned in black and

yellow printed chiffon with bouquet of yellow roses. Later the bride and groom left on a motor trip to Quebec, the bride travelling in a suit of black and white tweed, with matching accessories. On their return they will live in Toronto.

The wedding took place on May 16th at the Church of the Incarnation, New York, of Miss Virginia Gilliat, Schroeder and Mr. Douglas Oswald Burnham. The bride is a daughter of the late Henry Alfred Schroeder, of New York and Savannah, Ga., and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence Riker, of 33 E. 39th St., and of Gilliat de G. Schroeder of New York, and Mrs. Richard Davis Wood, of Philadelphia. After completing her studies at the Ethel Walker School, Miss Schroeder made her debut three years ago. She is a member of the Junior League and of the Colonial Dames of America.

Mr. Burnham, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon W. Burnham, of New York and Oyster Bay, L.I., is a grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Williams Burnham of New York. His mother is the former Miss Isabel J. Oswald, of Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Oswald, Miss Heather Oswald and Miss Lillian Rawlings, of Montreal, motored to New York to attend the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Jane Coate, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips Coate, of Chatham, to Mr. John Seales Hargratt, son of Mrs. E. W. Hargratt of Cobourg, is to take place in Holy Trinity Church, Chatham, on Saturday, May 23, at 3:30 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed by the rector, Rev. A. C. Calder, assisted by Rev. William Baxter of Niagara Falls, New York. Miss Coate will have Miss Kathleen Macdonald of St. John, N.B., as her attendant and Mr. Alexander Hargratt, of Cobourg, will be best man.

An interesting wedding took place very quietly on May 16th in St. George's church, Pickering, when Mrs. Patrick Hardy, formerly Miss Gretchen Vogt, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Vogt, was married to Mr. James Linley, of California, son of Mrs. John T. Linley. Mrs. Hardy wore a gown of beige georgette with a hat to match, and Mr. Sever Malinie, brother-in-law of the groom, was best man. Following the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was held at the country home of Miss Frances Loring, near Cherrywood.

The marriage of Carlota, daughter of Madame J. L. de Costa, of Montreal, to Mr. Rheal Langevin, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Langevin, took place on Thursday morning, May 21, at half-past ten o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension of Our Lord, Westmount. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Juliet Costa Le Blanc. Mr. Robert Rainville was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Guy Perodeau, Mr. Cyril Barry, Mr. Jean Perodeau and Mr. Jean Raymond. Canon Harbour officiated at the ceremony.

The marriage of Francis Ruth, daughter of Mr. Kossuth J. Henry and the late Mrs. Henry (formerly of Ottawa) and Mr. Henry Harward Burnard, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burnard, of Bude, Cornwall, England, was solemnized at Eddington United Church recently. Rev. W. J. Johnston officiated, assisted by Rev. W. E. Honey, a cousin of the groom.

The bride wore a lovely georgette suit of skipper blue, with skipper blue Baker hat and blue shoes. She also wore a platinum fox scarf, a gift from her father, and a diamond bar pin, a gift from the groom. Her bouquet was butterfly roses, and baby's breath. Miss F. Audrey Coleman, niece of the bride, was her only attendant, wearing a frock of blue eyelet embroidery, and carrying a bouquet of spring flowers. She wore a blue hat and shoes to match. Mr. Frederick Crews was best man and the ushers were Mr. E. P. Rust and Henry L. Coleman. Mr. F. E. Goodwin played the wedding music. After a reception for the immediate family held at the home of Mrs. C. Roy Coleman, sister of the bride, the happy couple left on a motor trip. On their return they will reside at 690 Oriole Parkway.

Travellers

Major-General and Mrs. Cawthra Elliot of Port Credit, were recent guests of Mrs. W. D. Woodruff in St. Catharines.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson Farmer, of Toronto, are leaving shortly to spend some time in England.

Sir Percy and Lady Sherwood, of Ottawa have arrived home from England.

Mrs. Halahan, wife of Air Marshall F. C. Halahan of England spent a few days in Montreal on her way to the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. H. J. Lyngton and family of Montreal, are leaving early in June to occupy their cottage at St. Patrick for the summer.

Major-General and Mrs. H. A. Panet have taken up their residence on Stewart Street, the former home of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Gordon in Ottawa.

Lady Hazen, of Saint John, N. B., has been visiting her daughter Mrs. Douglas Macauley in Montreal.

Mrs. Leonard MacGregor, of Halifax, N. S., has left to occupy her summer home, Westfield Beach, N. B.

Rev. F. W. Squire and Mrs. Squire of Croxtton, England, are spending three months in Ottawa.

Mrs. Marler, who has been visiting in Montreal, has joined her husband, Hon. Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, in Ottawa and later Mr. and Mrs. Marler will spend a few days with Sir William and Lady Clark.

Sir Charles Gordon, of Montreal, has sailed by the "Empress of France" to spend a month in Scotland.

Dr. R. Tait Mackenzie of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with Mr.

and Mrs. MacIntosh Bell at "Old Burnside", Almonte.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, of Toronto, returned home last week from Europe.

Mrs. Charles O'Reilly, Miss Emily Merritt and Miss Barbara Ralph of Toronto, sailed on the "Duchess of Richmond" to spend the summer in London, England.

Miss Agatha Chapman of Vernon, B. C., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorn McDougall in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Laurier, of Ottawa, leave shortly to spend the summer months in Carlton, N. B.

Professor Douglas Clark, Dean of the Faculty of Music, McGill University, and Mr. Gabriel Cusson, the blind winner of two Province of Quebec scholarships for music, have sailed by "Empress of Australia" for Europe.

Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Osler, of Winnipeg, are returning this week from a Mediterranean cruise.

Mrs. John D. Hay, who has returned from Bermuda, is the guest of Mrs. Hendrie, "The Holmestead", Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. Edmund Boyd, of Toronto, has returned to Canada by the "Empress of Britain".

Mr. Roger Chetwood, son of Sir Philip Chetwood, Commander-in-Chief of New Delhi, India, was a week-end guest of Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, in Montreal.

Mrs. W. M. Goodeve and Miss Dolly Goodeve have returned to Ottawa after spending two months in Bermuda.

Canon and Mrs. A. P. Shatford, of Montreal, have returned from California where they spent a couple of months.

Lady Langeller, of Quebec, has returned from Montreal.

Mrs. Harcourt, of Toronto, who has been a guest of her brother, Mr. Leslie Holmes, in England, is returning home this week.

Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Cox have returned from England to spend the summer at their home in Oakville.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Allan Magee, of Montreal, have returned home after visiting the former's parents, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Magee in Toronto.

Mrs. Lewis Hall, who spent the winter with her son-in-law and daughter,



Florentine Glass Bottles in raffia casings, with goblets to match—for the verandah. Bottles, 50c to \$1.25; Goblets, 30c each. Florentine Leather, hand tooled: boxes, book covers, book ends. \$1.15 to \$8.50. Jensen Silver tableware—from coffee spoons to dinner knives. Lalique Glass—fruit bowls at \$8.50; vase, \$12.50. Sardinian Basketry—waste baskets, \$3.00 to \$6.00; covered boxes, \$2.00 to \$3.50; bags, \$2.75 to \$4.25. Modern French Pewter—bowls, trays, dessert sets, etc. \$17.50 to \$35.00.

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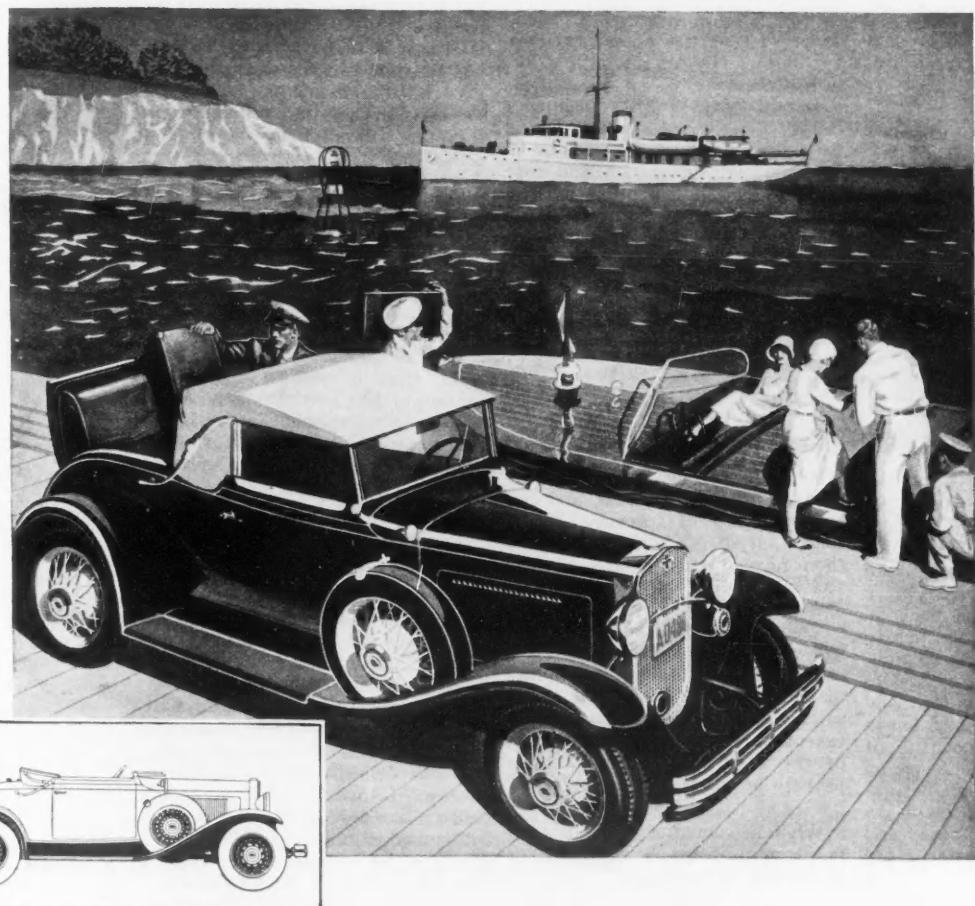
Sir William and Lady Stavert, of Sheddac Cape, N.B., for the summer.

Mrs. Frank R. Fairweather, of Saint John, sailed on May 15 from Quebec, to spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. Claude Le Mesurier, of Montreal, has been the guest of Senator and Mrs. Jules Tessier in Quebec.

Mrs. Davidson Harman, who left Toronto before Christmas, returned home after a trip to Antigua, Barbados, and Bermuda.

Captain W. K. Walker, D.S.O., M.C., has returned to Ottawa from a stay in England. Mrs. Walker is remaining abroad until August.



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Section III

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 6, 1931

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

TAKING THE ROAD TO THE "DOLE"?

Warnings From the British Unemployment Insurance Scheme—Structure of Our Act Will Need Careful Devising—Liability Must Be Limited

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

THE pronouncement by Premier Bennett, in the House of Commons, on the 29th April, to the effect that his Government has decided to adopt the policy of unemployment insurance, was a momentous—indeed, an epoch-making—one.

Does it mean that Canada is going to take the road to the "dole" system, such as obtains in Great Britain, and which is proving in that country a burden and a handicap of an almost insupportable kind? Not necessarily. At the same time, with the warning of the British example before her eyes, Canada will have to exercise the utmost vigilance to ensure that the scheme of unemployment insurance she is going to devise shall not be such as to open the door to social ills in the aggregate scarcely less formidable than that it is designed to ameliorate.

The leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, has declared that he regards unemployment insurance as essential to industry, in the circumstances under which it is carried on today. Labor interests in Canada have been urging proposals in its favor on Parliament for several years. Hence it may be assumed that the recognized political parties are all committed to that policy.

About this unanimous commitment there is an inescapable significance. It means that in this country, with its vast extent, its great wealth, actual and potential, of raw materials and natural resources, and its relatively sparse population—a country still in the comparatively early stages of industrial development—we are constrained to look on the recurrence of large-scale unemployment as a normal incident of our industrial life. We are falling back on the palliatives to which other lands, far harder-pressed and less-favored, have been forced to have recourse, in well-nigh desperate straits, as to a counsel almost of despair. In the taking of such a course, however unavoidable now, there is implicit an admission that we have failed to prevent the preventable.

FOR in this country, if anywhere on the face of the earth, we had a golden chance of ensuring the provision of work for all able and willing workers. Somehow or other, we have missed it. Ignorance or neglect of the rudimentary principles of industrial control; lack of co-ordinated, systematic effort to stabilize employment scientifically; haphazard and indiscriminate immigration methods, looking to quantity rather than quality, pursued over a considerable period of years; inability or incapacity to keep down the costs of primary production to such a level as to enable this country steadily to expand her main business (which is the production of exportable farm products) at prices that give us the edge on our competitors in the markets of the world.

In all these and very many other similar ways we have been sowing the wind for years. We are reaping the whirlwind to-day in the admission before the world that this young and vigorous nation has to resort to palliatives for an unemployment situation that has become unmanageable.

Those who demur to this statement of fact will doubtless point to the circumstance that other countries are finding their unemployment problem unmanageable—and some of them to a far greater extent than we are finding ours. That may be admitted. But it yet remains true that we have completely failed in devising, while we had the time and opportunity, constructive and effective plans for preventing any large scale unemployment situation arising, though we were singularly well placed for doing so. For very largely we in this country have been unaffected by the two special handicaps responsible for the magnitude of the unemployment evil in the two countries with which we are most closely associated.

On the one hand we are not crushed down, as is Great Britain, by a positively appalling burden of war debts. On the other hand what is known as "technological" unemployment—the kind, that is to say, that is due to the rapid mechanization of industry and the consequent displacement of human labor by machines—is, so far, an almost inappreciable bugbear here compared with what it is in the United States. The process named must tend here, as elsewhere, to result in a decrease in the number of workers per unit of employment, but, in our relatively early stages of industrial development, that need not mean a reduction in the total number of gainful occupations.

IN THE circumstances in which Canada finds herself today, unemployment insurance may be a necessity. But, anyhow, it is a regrettable one. Doubtless it is a better way of the quondam into which we have seemingly got than is the handing out of charity, just as the handing out of charity is itself infinitely preferable to the other (and unthinkable) alternative of allowing people to starve because work is denied them. But it is, in a degree, a confession of failure—it is an attempt at locking the stable door after the steed has been stolen.

Premier Bennett has made it plain that he is not going to stand sponsor for any "dole" system. Nor did those responsible for the introduction of the limited scheme of compulsory unemployment insurance inaugurated in Great Britain, under the auspices of Mr. Lloyd George, some twenty years ago, intend to sponsor a "dole" system, though their opponents, it is true, or some of them, argued that such, in effect, would be the inevitable result of their then action.

"The whirling of time brings in his revenges" and a combination of circumstances—prominent among them the stringency of long-continued economic depression and sustained and increasing political

pressure, of an almost monumental kind—has proved those who thus argued to be truer prophets than probably they themselves imagined.

Experience in Great Britain would seem to show that unemployment insurance, unless hedged about by the most carefully-devised restrictions and safeguards, is apt to lead to the "dole", or something like it, by whatever name called. In considering this aspect of the question, it is imperative, if we would preserve a right perspective on the matter, that we should not, for one moment, lose sight of the human equation, the psychological element, so to speak.

It is fallacious to look on unemployment merely as a risk to be insured against, like accident, or invalidity, or fire. No sane man wants to meet with an accident, or to be laid aside by sickness, or (unless an incendiary inspired by motives of fraud) to lose his property from fire. But the equation, the element, just named looms up in unemployment incomparably larger than in other fields of so-called "risk".

IT HAS been said that, in these days, unemployment, in the case of industrial nations, has replaced famine as the spectre most to be dreaded by the great mass of workers. It is so dreaded because, for the most part, cessation of work has hitherto been accompanied by cessation of the wherewithal to furnish subsistence. But where is the sting of unemployment if the latter term serves merely to signify a remunerated leisure? Labor was regarded as man's primal curse. And the great majority of the descendants of Adam and Eve today are still very far from viewing it as, in itself, one of life's chief blessings. With most people the desire to work very hard, save under the stern compulsion of necessity, is not absolutely overpowering in its intensity.

Human nature being what it is, it becomes necessary in the inauguration of a system of unemployment insurance that is not to be strained out of all recognition, to ensure that it is, and remains, what its name implies—insurance and not relief. Sir William Beveridge, than whom there are few men in Great Britain better versed in the various phases of industrial economics, has put the really serious danger

(Continued on Page 29)



A TRIUMPHANT PATTERN OF STEEL ACROSS THE SKY

The complete arch of the new \$40,000,000 Sydney Harbor Bridge as it stands today crossing the harbor of Sydney, Australia, in a single span of 1650 feet and, including the approaches, is 3770 feet long. The total weight of the steelwork is 50,300 tons, the arch itself contains 37,000 tons of steel, ten times as much as that employed in the Newcastle bridge, the largest arch in Great Britain.

—Wide World Photo.

DEBTS, TARIFFS ET AL

National Rivalries Go On—U.S. Tariffs Have Sunk More Cargo Ships Than a Fleet of U Boats

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

THE sixth biennial congress of the International Chamber of Commerce recently held at Washington began its deliberations with the question of disarmament and at the close deliberated upon that of war debt revision; nor was the polemical subject of customs tariffs avoided. The three subjects are indeed inseparable and are among the most important affecting both the peace of nations and the wealth of nations to-day.

While the question of disarmament was freely mentioned and indeed formed the theme of President Hoover's opening address to the conference, it is reported that efforts were made to avoid the question of debt revision. That only indicates its importance and the sooner the matter is probed and public opinion enlightened on its various aspects the better.

There is a widespread and understandable opinion prevailing in America that it would be foolish and dangerous for the United States to exonerate Europe from the obligation of paying its huge debts to the States, because once free from these financial burdens Europeans would get up to their old fraticidal tricks and again indulge in wars.

If Europe is burdened with debt she cannot afford to fight; it is good for the world then that Europe should be burdened with debt. So runs the argument. Only when it is abundantly clear that Europeans are prepared to follow the path of peace and international sanity will the United States consider the question of debt revision.

QUITE apart from any desire to follow this attractive if too simple American logic, it is well for Europeans to inquire if they are in fact pursuing the path of peace. The present state of armaments in nearly all European countries, the reluctance to make reductions in land and sea forces, the greater reluctance to reduce the air forces, the un-

failing facility with which experts and politicians discover reasons for maintaining those forces and almost never discover a reason for reducing them, cannot help but give the impression that responsible ministers do not in fact consider that peace is assured.

But in another field, the economic field, internecine war is already raging. The same governments which control and maintain the military forces are called upon to maintain tariffs and to increase them. A double barrier lines the frontiers of the countries of the world. A few years ago poison gas and shot on land and the active submarine at sea effectively interrupted the flow of international trade. The habit continues and tariffs have been erected instead. Is it peace?

Debt repayments between Governments on their present scale, their absolute amount and their proportion to the value of international trade have assumed a scale never known before. The consequences could not be grasped when the debts were fixed. Meanwhile the tribute has to be paid. In mine, factory, workshop and in the professions the wealth to pay that tribute has to be created. The burden weighs heavy on many million people.

But that is not all. When the wealth has been created and offered in the form of innumerable goods and services to the creditor countries, the latter, instead of rejoicing, refuse the goods. Everywhere tariffs—and highest of all in the creditor countries!

In the debtor countries their own tariffs impede their own trade and make more difficult their task of paying the debts, and in the largest creditor country, the United States, the tariff is the supreme paradox. The submarines brought America into the war; but the American tariffs have sunk more cargo ships than a fleet of U boats.

(Continued on Page 32)



ONE of the most common errors amongst investors is the tendency to project existing conditions indefinitely into the future. Because stock prices were rising rapidly in 1929 and most corporations were making large profits, we assumed that that happy condition must continue for ever. On every side we heard about the "new era" of continuous prosperity which was driving old economic ideas into the discard. In 1931 many of us are no less certain that the world has embarked upon another new era, one of social and economic conflict, business uncertainty and probably long-drawn-out depression. Everyone knows how ill-founded were our convictions of 1929. Has our present attitude any sounder basis?

WHILE we do not know just what the future holds for us, we do know that similar fears and apprehensions have featured every previous major depression. Though the specific problems were different, they loomed every bit as large as do ours today and caused just as much worry, yet in each case the world not only survived but almost immediately thereafter moved forward to new levels of achievement and prosperity. The fears entertained in the depression period seemed even more ridiculous afterward than the exaggerated hopes of the boom time. It is this writer's guess that a few years hence 1931 will be looked back on by the investing public as the year of amazing, unprecedented opportunity, the year in which stocks of sound companies could be bought for less than the value of the liquid assets behind them.



ALTHOUGH recent business and stock market developments appear to offer little encouragement as regards the near term outlook for the constructively minded investor or speculator, there is probably greater risk today in selling than in holding or purchasing stocks. Liquidation, or rather lack of buying support, may continue sufficiently to bring prices still lower, but any further recession must surely be of very minor proportions in view of the low levels at which stocks are already selling in relation to real values.

NO MATTER how prices move in the immediate future, the fact remains that stocks are now clearly in a buying rather than selling range. This consideration should surely loom larger in the eyes of investors than the present weakness and the long downturn of the market produced by months of unreasoning fear. As a matter of fact, the extent of the existing pessimism should be regarded in its proper light as a favorable rather than adverse factor from the long-term investor's point of view, not only for the unusual buying opportunities it creates but because it means that the business house-cleaning now everywhere in process will continue in vigorous fashion and the recuperative powers of industry increased.



OBVIOUSLY business and the stock market are very much more favorably situated for a sustained forward movement than they were in 1929. Excess supplies of commodities have been consumed, commodity and stock prices have come down sharply, money is plentiful and cheap, debts have been paid and a considerable consumer demand exists. Yet in 1929, with business riding for a fall, everyone was eagerly buying all kinds of stocks at the then prices, while today, when the best issues are selling down in the bargain basement, few will touch them.

POLITICIANS and others in the public eye announce that they "have not lost faith in Canada" and apparently feel that they deserve a lot of credit for so doing, whereas the fact is that Canada today is the world's outstanding investment—a fact, incidentally, which is much better appreciated abroad than at home. Listen to this outburst from J. R. Timmins & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange: ". . . Further evidence of Canada's astounding development is seen in the fact that during the last six years the value of Canadian field crops has increased tenfold; the value of manufacturing products, 15 times; mineral products, 30 times; wood products and paper, 12 times. A comparison of Canada's growth with that of the United States during the last thirty years discloses some very interesting facts. The increase in population was 25 per cent, value of manufactures 165 per cent, value of crops 92 per cent, railroad gross 340 per cent, bank clearings 520 per cent and exports 400 per cent greater in Canada than in the United States. The per capita wealth of Canada is also larger." What a record! One which no other country can begin to approach, and covering a period which included several major depressions.

ALL indications suggest that business is now entering upon a period of dullness which may last several months, in which there will be few concrete evidences of recovery but in which strength will be gathered for a sustained forward movement to start possibly in the Fall.

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Three companies featured in our Mining Chronicle this month. We believe these articles are of unusual interest at this time.

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GOLD & DROSS

Noranda's Earning Power

Editor, Gold and Dross:
There have been a variety of estimates of Noranda's earning power, ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per share net in the current year. What, by the way, is the actual capital set up? What is your opinion of the chances of this company over a period of several years? Also, are you able to make an estimate of net earnings for 1931? Thanks for your help.

—M. B., Regina, Sask.

It is true that there has been a lot of free hand figuring on Noranda's possible net earnings in the current year. As a matter of fact I do not think that at this time anyone can estimate them, even the directors.

When copper was at 10 cents and the company was producing \$400,000 a month in gold a careful calculation showed that about \$2.25 per share was a reasonable expectation. Now, with copper at 8½ cents and gold production about \$450,000 monthly the picture is changed. It is changed because copper production has been heavily curtailed and may fluctuate further as the year advances. Nobody can foretell what copper will be in August or October. The gold factor could be slightly increased but not sufficient to offset the reduction in the price and in the output of copper.

It would be better to look upon the company as exceptionally well situated with respect to its copper costs. It can continue to make a profit with copper which costs it nothing, after allowing for gold output. The overall gross costs will approximate \$6,000,000 in 1931 and a gold output of \$450,000 a month would take care pretty well of that, after allowing for other income.

Noranda's capital set up is simple; it has 2,239,772 shares of common stock issued and no bonded indebtedness. This is one reason why the stock is looked upon as favourable from the long view angle. When normality returns, the future promises well for a high grade copper-gold operator.

Page-Hersey's Possibilities

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Thanks to your good advice I sold my Page-Hersey at 91 early in April and got a nice profit of 15 points out of this. You told me at the time I asked your help before that you still thought this stock was good for long term holding. I see it is down again now and I was thinking of getting in again. I may be able to get another profit out of it but if I didn't I would be quite willing to hold it, if it is a good stock. What do you think of buying now?

—J. L. M., Welland, Ont.

I think that Page-Hersey around 68 and yielding 7.35 per cent. is quite a reasonable buy. I think, too, that if you watch the market, as you apparently do, that it is quite probable that there may be another short-term profit in it for you. I am basing my opinion on the fact that the general level of security prices is so low at present that a moderate upturn can reasonably be expected and I think that Page-Hersey should participate in any such movement.

The only shadow overhanging the picture is the matter of the dividend; during the recent decline a number of shareholders have been worrying about the company's ability to maintain the current rate of \$5. Of course it is too early in the fiscal year to make any predictions of value. I understand that while earnings for the first five months have been considerably below those of the corresponding period of last year, the dividend requirement has been covered.

If such a performance can be maintained for the full twelve months all will be well. It must be remembered too that quite a decline in operations could occur without menacing the dividend; last year the company earned \$10.13 and in 1929 \$11.37 per share on the common. The last balance sheet, as well, disclosed a very strong financial position.

The new plant at Welland will be in operation shortly and I understand that there is considerable business booked ahead. The management of the business has a reputation for efficiency and for leaving no stone unturned in developing new outlets. Just how the company will make out in 1931, should business continue at present very low levels, remains to be seen, but I certainly think that a current purchase would be quite justified in the case of a man who keeps in close touch with developments.

Canadian Canners for Holding

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I would like very much to get your comment on holding the second preferred stock of Canadian Canners, now that the report of the company is out. I am no financial expert but I can see that the earnings fell off a great deal and I wonder what this means. Was there any cause except that business in general was bad last year? Do you think the company will come through all right and how is it doing this year? What I want to know is whether I should keep on holding my stock or should I sell it now. I don't need to but I don't want to take unnecessary chances.

—P. D., Fredericton, N. B.

In my opinion you will be taking a chance, but a quite reasonable one if you hold this stock, and I would recommend that you do so. The chance lies, of course, in the company's ability to maintain the current rate of 80 cents annually on this stock and I consider it absolutely impossible, in view of existing conditions, to guarantee the maintenance of any distribution rate by any company. Canners second preferred however has had one reduction already—from \$1 to 80 cents in February of this year—and I am informed that at the present time the directors feel confident that the current rate can be kept up.

It is quite true that the company did experience quite a sharp drop in profits during the 12 months ended February 28 last; the figures, after taxes, being \$1,025,037 as against \$1,909,633 in the preceding fourteen months. Direct comparisons are impossible but the per share on the second preferred was roughly 93 cents as against \$2.55 for the 14 month period. You can see that the results for last year did not provide very much in the way of margin over requirements at the 80 cent rate but should business be maintained at last year's levels, I do not think that further reductions will be made.

Shrinkage in the profits for last year were due to a number of causes in addition to the drop in commodity prices, such as the unusually large pack of peas and tomatoes and the loss of export business through the increase in the U. S. tariff. The company has valued its inventory conservatively, however, and I am informed that shipments so far this

year have exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1930 and that retail stocks are moving off very satisfactorily. It is anticipated that by July stocks should be about normal.

Canners has not only maintained its strong liquid position but the generous amounts which it has continued to spend on advertising have built up a very real good-will asset. The company is firmly entrenched, has an excellent record of progress and should, I believe, come through present adverse circumstances quite satisfactorily.

Caution Advisable Here

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I have been pestered lately by a salesman for the Maritime Fur Farms, Ltd., who wants to sell me some muskrats and some stock in his company. He tells me that a Mr. H. H. Hastings is connected with the company and that Mr. Hastings is an expert with much experience in this business. I seem to remember having read in SATURDAY NIGHT about the muskrat promotions in Ontario so I am suspicious. Could you give me any information that would help me to decide whether this would be a good proposition?

—S. B., Saint John, N.B.

This is most certainly not a good proposition and I think that you would be exceedingly well advised to have nothing to do with it. Furthermore, I think that the Attorney-General of your province should make it his business to look into the activities of this company and any others who operate along the same lines.

Your mention of H. H. Hastings is in itself a danger signal. If Mr. Hastings is connected with the company, as you state, prospective shareholders in Maritime Fur Farms would do well to investigate the records of companies with which he has previously been connected. I certainly wouldn't quarrel with the statement that Mr. Hastings is an expert of long experience, but I might point out that several companies with which he was identified as a promoter developed the unpleasant habit of folding up and leaving shareholders looking in vain for the money they had put up.

It is interesting, in addition, to learn that the "muskrateers" are active again in the Maritimes. In Ontario not much is heard of them these days. A year or so ago, following an article in SATURDAY NIGHT and an investigation by the Department of the Attorney-General, the muskrat promotion bubble was pretty well punctured. The activities of the interested parties, particularly in regard to the sale of muskrat "contracts", such as you are offered, could not stand before the searchlight of the Security Frauds Prevention Act. Certainly on looking over the prospectus of Maritime Fur Farms Limited, I can discover only a lack of information which should put any investor on his guard.

Hollinger and Teck

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I have been a subscriber to your paper for many years and I have consequently followed your advice with good results. I would now esteem it a favor if you could give me some current information on Hollinger and Teck Hughes. Do you think they are in the investment class or good speculations? I understand that Hollinger has something like \$45,000,000 of ore staked out and strong financial resources. I do not want to lose money and I shall be guided by your advice before taking action.

—J. A., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Hollinger pays 5 cents a share every four weeks and last year threw in an extra bonus dividend. The company is earning this return very comfortably and adding about \$500,000 yearly to reserves. The company has its surplus for the most part invested in a trust which buys and sells mining and other stocks. Last year this investment trust lost 37% through depreciation in its assets owing to market losses. This loss may or may not have been partially retrieved. The ore reserves are large and 1930 saw an increase to a total estimated value of \$48,806,000. In view of its dividend and its outlook the stock could be considered an investment at current levels.

Teck Hughes, paying 60 cents a year, gives a good yield and the prospects for its increase are excellent. Mill tonnage being now raised, earnings will shortly be on the basis of 85 cents a share annually, it is estimated. It is probable that directors will pass on a still greater proportion of net to shareholders. The outlook here is also good. The company is very conservative in its ore estimates but it is known that in this direction there is little cause for uneasiness. You might rank this stock as a speculative investment.

—P. D., Fredericton, N. B.

Silver Companies Look Elsewhere

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I would be very glad to have your opinion of the outlook for the silver stocks. I realize that the price of silver is very unfavorable for operators in Canada but surely those companies which must have money in their treasuries, the harvest of happier years, will not take the present situation lying down. I refer to Nipissing, Mining Corporation, Keeley and Castle. Are they active in other fields?

—T. T., Windsor, Ont.

Your query on silver brings to mind the fact that Nipissing, Castle and Keeley all have strong treasures. Nipissing had around \$3,000,000 in cash and investments as at last report. Castle reports approximately \$900,000 in quick assets over liabilities. Keeley had \$711,000 in cash and other assets with \$550,000

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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GOLD & DROSS

invested in Huronian Mining & Finance Corporation, at the year end.

Mining Corporation has practically quit as a silver producer and has for some time past been engaged in a promising effort to develop a producing gold mine in Matachewan. Finances are adequate to carry this venture to a logical conclusion.

Nipissing has for years been earnestly trying to locate a gold property of merit. It has also gone into the base metals fields, without success. At this time the company is investigating possibilities in the new gold fields in New Guinea. It is strongly felt that the recent announcement of dividend suspension precedes entry into this field in a big way. In any event the company has no intention of giving up the ghost or turning assets over to shareholders at this time.

Castle will probably do something in a gold prospecting way. Its property is only a short distance from the new fields in the Tyrrell-Knight and Argyle-Bannockburn areas and it is altogether likely that property interests will be sought there.

Keely apparently has no plans for branching out. However, its associate, Huronian Mining, has certain interests connected with the acquisition of new properties and it is probable that Keely directors consider this a sufficient effort along that line. It can be said with confidence that the old silver producers are decidedly not taking the situation lying down.

POTPOURRI

W. A., Grand Valley, Ont. In my opinion the debentures of the HURON AND ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION constitute an excellent investment. This company is one of the oldest and best known trust companies in Canada. You can put your money into these debentures with absolute safety; and get a good return.

M. F., Shaunavon, Sask. In 1927 I reported that the UNION PACIFIC OIL AND GAS COMPANY LIMITED of Calgary, was defunct. In 1928 the AMERICAN-CANADIAN COAL COMPANY LIMITED of Vancouver was apparently out of existence, as no trace of it, or of its office could be located at that time. Stock of the STANDARD COAL COMPANY LIMITED of Vancouver was reported as worthless in 1917.

C. S., St. Thomas, Ont. While stock of HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM AND WORTS LIMITED is undoubtedly speculative, I consider you are reasonably justified in your purchase of 100 shares. You are aware, of course, that the company recently cut the dividend from \$1.00 to 50¢ but even at this rate you get a high return.

J. V., Stayner, Ont. The situation with regard to PETROLEUM ROYALTIES COMPANY OF OKLAHOMA is extremely involved, and I think that if you can get the price mentioned by your broker that your wisest course would be to sell.

A. E., Woodroffe, Ont. The Government guaranteed means that the Dominion of Canada stands ready to pay the interest and principal of the bonds if the Canadian National Railways fail to do so. Thus the financial position of the C.N.R. itself does not affect the security of the issue.

D. J., Walord, Ont. The old HARGRAVE SILVER MINE has no relation to the present Wright-Hargrave. I regret to say that your shares have no present market value. The properties of the Hargrave Silver Mine were taken over many years ago by a company called Hargrave Consolidated, but the latter was later wound up in bankruptcy by the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Toronto. I believe the creditors of the company got a little less than 10¢ on the dollar and that the shareholders received nothing.

M. S., Southampton, Ont. TRETHEWEY OSSIAN MINES, LIMITED, owning a copper prospect in Boston Creek area, idle for nearly two years, did not find a great deal to encourage continuance of operations. Some short sections of ore grade copper sulphides were reported and drilling indicated continuance of favourable formation to moderate depth. With copper in disfavor it is not likely that you will hear from the company for some time.

A. J., Iberville, Que. With reference to your BRAZIL GOVERNMENT bonds, I doubt if you would gain any advantage by selling these at the present time. In my opinion the current price of the bonds is already discounting the worst that is likely to happen, and as the long-term outlook is definitely for improvement in the financial conditions of Brazil, it is logical to expect that the market for this issue will improve in time.

W. S., Brantford, Ont. I can find no trace of DOMINION FELDSPAR LIMITED. Apparently it is extremely obscure or it has switched names. In any event to my positive knowledge there is no feldspar producer making money at this time, nor have any of them in the past, except for a brief war period, made dividends.

P. J., Leamington, Ont. If you are thinking of buying SECOND STANDARD ROYALTIES, my earnest advice is to refrain; if you are already a holder, you have my sympathy. The stock is worth little and has poor prospects.

T. H., Goderich, Ont. Earnings of CANADIAN HYDRO ELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED amounted to \$15.40 a share on the 6% First Preferred stock in 1930, as against \$7.94 in 1929. Dividend requirements on the first preferred issue during the year were \$750,000, after which the company was able to add \$1,174,931 to surplus account. The company states that 1931 will call for increased delivery of power under long term contracts, and it also anticipates continued growth from the sale of electricity at retail. The company is well managed and as it seems to be making very satisfactory progress, I see no reason to consider selling this stock at the present time. In fact, it is a buy at its present price rather than a sale, in my opinion.

G. D., Kemptville, Ont. I think we have just about reached the end of the present liquidation and that we may now look for the beginning of an upward trend in security values which should continue over a period of several months. In my opinion, however, fundamental conditions are still too unfavorable to permit of this advance being carried very far or long. To a buyer who is prepared to accept a certain amount of risk and watch market trends closely with the idea of taking his profits before the next decline sets in, I would suggest POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA common, MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER, SHAWINIGAN, DOMINION BRIDGE, CANADIAN CAR AND FOUNDRY and CANADA CEMENT.

B. M., Toronto, Ont. NORTH ONTARIO GOLD MINES, LIMITED is decidedly not a good investment. It is no wonder you do not see it quoted anywhere. It is a simple prospecting outfit, with acreage holdings of doubtful value.

T. S., Belleville, Ont. QUINTE GOLD MINES LIMITED is capitalized at \$1,000,000, raised a few thousand dollars, acquired two groups of claims, one in the Teck-Level township area, straddling the line; another in Boston Creek. Neither property showed anything interesting in limited work. In 1928 directors proposed to sell the Teck ground to a company to be capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. Just why, nobody knows. There is no money, no prospect of work.

A. M., Rochester, N. Y. The MADAWASKA SYNDICATE has properties in Renfrew county in the Cabalgan section. I cannot see that the area is interesting for rare earth minerals, such as tantalite. There is graphite, asbestos, feldspar and mica, with low grade iron in the district, with which I am quite familiar. It is true that there is a branch of the C.P.R. running through the district.

but that does not mean a thing. As a matter of fact one could pick up a lot of abandoned farm lands there for a song. I do not like the proposition, which is entirely too vague and could not be sold anywhere near the proposed scene of operations. The statements made by the promoter do not appeal. I would suggest that the proposition be ignored.

J. A., Oak Bay, B.C. In my opinion the Series "A" Debentures of ASSOCIATED TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY possess fair investment value and I think would be a suitable medium for a portion of your funds.

M. H., Montreal, Que. I assume you refer to BOSTON GREEK GOLD MINES. This company went into bankruptcy in 1926 and afterwards an official announced that property and plant had been sold for \$20,000, an amount insufficient to meet the debts. Stock is therefore worthless.

L. E., Calgary, Alta. CASEY MOUNTAIN OPERATING SYNDICATE is in the main a prospecting organization which has been active in promising fields, with the principal result that it has secured a gold prospect in the Summit Lake region of Patricia District, Ontario. Surface sampling and diamond drilling gave fair indications of value. The Syndicate bought a small mining plant last winter, moved it to Summit Lake and proposes to sink a shaft. I understand it is moderately financed. However, the Syndicate proposes now to form a separate company on the Summit property, giving unit holders a share interest. Not so good. Unit holders should have the whole thing if it is any good and I believe it is a fair prospect.

W. J., Toronto, Ont. Certainly there is a possibility of IMPERIAL OIL and INTERNATIONAL PETE making a comeback. I think it is certain. The only question is when. The oil industry is in a mess at the present time and no early solution of its difficulties is likely. But that is not necessarily a reason for getting rid of your Imperial Oil and International Pete stock at present low quotations. While quotations may go still lower (I certainly cannot say they won't) I think there is no doubt that current prices are discounting the adverse situation and prospects to a very large degree. Thus if you sell now you may do so around the low, which would not be a very satisfactory proceeding. If you are willing to be patient, why not hold on for a few months and await developments?

E. C., Victoria, B.C. I would recommend the "A" stock rather than the "B" stock of BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION as a purchase at the present time. In my opinion, while the "B" stock is good for long holding, prospects of dividend payments appear to be some distance off, and there is no reason why you should do without returns on your money in the meantime.

H. C., Waskaw, Sask. As long ago as 1915 it was reported that all trace had been lost of the KOOTENAY AND ALGOMA GOLD Mining Company Limited. At that time no market existed for the shares, and no one in British Columbia had any recollection of the company. It is entirely probable that the charter lapsed many years ago.

M. J., Maple, Ont. STADACONA has a prospecting chance on its gold claims south of Rouyn. Some rather interesting values were reported in diamond drilling there two years ago, when the company ran out of money. The company is now negotiating for funds. The stock is naturally very speculative, even at low prices prevailing. Stadacoma is not producing high grade or any other kind of ore. SISCOE is different. It is a producer, now making a profit, increasing output and laying plans to improve general efficiency of operations by providing further ore hoisting facilities through new shaft. The mill might be stepped up further this year. It is rather interesting as a speculation. Last month production was \$65,000 which rates it above Vipond and Contourium. HOWEY, while producing, making a profit, paying off its debts and increasing its efficiency will not pay a dividend in the near future.

L. G., Vancouver, B.C. While HOWARD SMITH PAPER recently passed its preferred dividend, I do not think you have a great deal of occasion to worry about the bonds you hold. To be sure the last report of the Company did not show too great margin over interest requirements, due to the disturbed situation of the paper industry, but present indications are that the bonds will be maintained in good standing, and interest regularly met.

J. D., Creemore, Ont. I would not advise buying shares in ATLAS GAS AND OIL COMPANY. The company is a small one, of doubtful financial strength and the shares are highly speculative.

E. W., Brantford, Ont. W. N. McEACHERN AND SONS LIMITED is in liquidation at the present time, and its affairs in the hands of the Imperial Trust Company. If you have not already received notification, as a bondholder of ROSEDALE HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED, I would suggest that you communicate with the Trust Company at Toronto.

M. A., Hamilton, Ont. ARCTURUS has no market value in the sense that there is no open market for it. It has to be sold by promoters or salesmen for whatever they can get. Its properties are early stage prospects and the buyer of an interest in them simply takes a chance and a long one at that. Companies in this stage are simply raising money to try their prospecting and mining luck. There are rarely tangible values upon which one can count.

W. L., Toronto, Ont. In my opinion SUPER CORPORATIONS OF AMERICA TRUST SHARES series "D", sponsored by S. W. Straus & Company constitute a good investment, and I think they would be suitable for a portion of your investment funds. Not only has the sponsoring house an excellent reputation, but the set up of this Trust appears to be designed to suit the varying requirements of investors. Another point is, that the present is a particularly advantageous time for the formation of investment trusts, considering the generally low level of security prices.

V. R., Brantford, Ont. DOMINION CHOCOLATE COMPANY LIMITED is in liquidation. E. G. Clarkson is permanent liquidator.

R. E., Daytona Beach, Fla. I have no information on ACO COMPANY, but if it is sponsored by TRI-METALS I would suggest that your friend ignore the literature he has been getting. Incidentally there was no circular enclosed with your letter. Send it on so that an opportunity may be had to size up the official presentation of the project.

G. A., Winnipege, Man. I consider the common stock of STANDARD BRANDS INC. at current quotations a reasonable buy in moderate amounts for the long pull. It is true that the company is doing considerably better than last year, and appears to be working itself into a much stronger position. The intensive sales effort of last year and early this year are now being reflected in increased profits. The net income of the company for the quarter ended March 31st, 1931, gained 16 per cent., equaling 30¢ a common share, compared to 26¢ in the corresponding 1930 period and quarterly dividend requirements of 30 cents. Further improvement is anticipated throughout the year and the company should prove to be one of the few exceptions to the general down trend of corporate profits. Gains, however, will be strictly limited, since large advertising expenditures are still considered necessary and gains in sales volume will be gradual. The company's accounting methods are, however, conservative and there are some prospects for appreciation of the common for the long pull. I consider it distinctly attractive.

J. B., Hamilton, Ont. I would strongly recommend against the purchase of the common stock of PRAIRIE OIL AND GAS at current prices of around 9 1/2¢. The earning power of this Company has been seriously impaired through loss of substantial former business with several leading oil units, notably Standard Oil of Indiana. Lack of these outlets has made it necessary to curtail sharply both purchases and production of crude oil. Efforts are being made to replace the lost business, but this will necessarily require a long period of time. While dividends are being paid at \$2 annually, its maintenance is far from assured, and notice of a cut or discontinuance at any time would not be surprising.

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Concerning Insurance

Lapse Evil in Life Insurance

Heavy and Increasing Wastage Through Lapsed and Surrendered Policies Calls for Remedial Action

By GEORGE GILBERT

SOME day the life insurance companies will realize that they owe it to the public to make the prevention of lapsation of business on their books as important as the securing of new business.

While present conditions have forced the question of conservation to the front as never before, it remains a fact that altogether too much emphasis is still placed on volume of new business rather than on quality, the big cash rewards and the medals and gorgeous convention jaunts going to the agents who produce the biggest business instead of the best business.

With such a system of remuneration in force, it is not surprising that a heavy lapse rate should develop until, to-day, the lapse evil is the most important problem facing the business.

Last year in Canada the amount of business lapsed in companies operating under Dominion license was \$404,728,370, or 39.93 per cent. of the gross new business written, as compared with lapses of \$322,505,807, or 29.37 per cent., in 1929. The total amount of business surrendered was \$172,328,065, or 17.00 per cent. of the gross new business written, as compared with \$134,216,304, or 12.22 per cent., in 1929.

Thus the aggregate of lapsed and surrendered business in Canada last year was \$577,056,435, or 56.93 per cent. of the gross amount of new business written. How heavy and disproportionate this wastage from lapse and surrender may be seen when it is compared with the amounts of business terminated through other causes. For example, the amount terminated by death in 1930 was \$44,445,459; the amount terminated by maturity, \$11,042,216; by expiry, \$27,105,850; by disability, \$809,799; by decrease, \$121,244,349; not taken, \$84,144,178; transferred, \$72,857,210. That is, the total terminations from all other causes amounted to \$363,649,061, as against \$577,056,435 from lapse and surrender.

Much criticism has been directed against the life companies from time to time in connection with the heavy and disproportionate lapse rate prevailing in the business, and they have been charged with exercising confiscatory powers in taking in millions of dollars from their policyholders every year in these lapsed policies.

Of course, with the automatic non-forfeiture of extended insurance provisions in all policies issued to-day, there is no truth in such a charge. There is nothing confiscatory about the practices of the life companies in regard to lapsed policies. After policies have been on the books for three years, they are automatically kept in force so long as there is any value in them. They have then a cash surrender value, which the policyholder may either draw out or apply to keeping the policies in force.

Where policyholders do not know about the cash surrender or

loan values—and the number of such policyholders is small—they do not suffer by their lack of knowledge, as the automatic non-forfeiture or extended insurance clause comes into effect, by which their policies are kept in force until all value in them is exhausted.

Though there is accordingly no foundation for the charge that the life companies are engaged in the practice of confiscating anything from their policyholders in connection with lapsed policies, there can be no question that the lapse evil is the most serious problem confronting the business at the present time. It is a growing evil, and unless the companies set about in earnest to find and apply a remedy, they must expect governmental interference sooner or later. There is certainly no doubt that so long as the existing high rate of premature discontinuance is allowed to prevail, the life insurance business will be seriously falling short in performing its full duty to the insuring public.

Both the policyholders and the companies are heavy losers by the lapsing of policies. The only persons who are ahead are the agents who get a very large first commission on the business they write, with little or no interest in the renewal premiums, and who have accordingly practically no incentive to see that the business they write stays sold. Some method of agency compensation will have to be put into effect which will give the agent as strong an incentive to keep business on the books as he now has to place it on the books. Everything now is in favor of the man who gets the business and not of the one who holds the business.

While the securing of new business is of considerable importance to the success of a life insurance company, more attention will undoubtedly have to be paid to the conservation of the business on the books, to prevent its lapse and surrender, if life insurance is to avoid further public criticism.

Editor, Concerning Insurance: I am a subscriber to your paper and would thank you to let me know if the companies mentioned below are regularly licensed and safe to insure with for Automobile Insurance.

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—S. T., Carbon, Alta.

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At the end of 1930 the total assets in Canada of the General Casualty were \$216,243.68, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$24,573.20, showing a surplus in this country of \$191,670.48. The total Canadian assets of the General Insurance were \$317,747.63, while its total Canadian liabilities were \$104,112.04, showing a surplus in this country of \$213,635.59.

Both companies are in a sound financial condition and safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance: Can you inform me as to the present financial position of the Canada National Fire Insurance Co. of Winnipeg, and whether the company is safe to insure with? Are Government figures available yet for the year ending December 31, 1930?

—J. H. G., Kingston, Ont.

Government figures for 1930 are not yet available, but the condensed balance sheet of the Canada National Fire as at December 31, 1930, shows that the total assets amount to \$1,422,407, while the liabilities except capital are \$138,985, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,283,422. Policyholders are amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with. In fact, this company has always maintained a large surplus as regards policyholders, and the safety of insurance placed with it has never been open to question.



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—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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Dominion Insurance Act it maintains a deposit with the Government at Ottawa in respect of members admitted since it obtained a Dominion license equal to the reserve on certificates in force issued since that date. Its Government deposit at present amounts to \$64,000.

Its total assets in Canada at the end of 1930 were \$70,982, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$694,605. The excess of liabilities over assets in Canada is due to

the business in force in Canada before it obtained a Dominion license.

As the society now operates on an actuarial basis, and maintains reserves on the American Experience 4% basis, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance. Its valuation balance sheet as at December 31, 1929, shows total assets of \$25,574,366, and total liabilities, including reserves, of \$22,994,807, leaving a surplus over all liabilities of \$2,574,559.

Taking Road to "Dole"?
 (Continued from Page 25)
 to be apprehended from letting the former broaden down into the latter: "A State," he writes, "which undertakes to relieve, adequately and indefinitely, from a bottomless purse, all its unemployed, will soon find itself subsidizing the manufacture of unemployment."

It is to that past things are coming in Great Britain, where this subsidizing of unemployment is not only sapping the *morale* of a very large percentage of the workers but also will, unless very speedily circumscribed, threaten the stability of the financial system itself. As we have seen, the scheme launched in 1911 did not contemplate anything in the nature of the "dole". In fact, it only covered about 2,500,000 workers; it was based upon a tripartite contribution from employers, employees and the State; and by November, 1920, the fund, into which this tripartite contribution was paid, had a favorable balance of \$110,000,000.

The Act of 1920, however, which still remains the principal Act, brought within insurance a total of 11,500,000 persons; and an amending Act of the succeeding year covered large numbers of workers who had paid no contributions of any kind to the fund. Three years later (the first Labor Government then in power) conditions were further relaxed—as indeed, they have been, in more than one important direction, since the advent of the present (and second) Labor administration to office. The upshot of it all is that, financially, things are about desperate with the system today. The Government, in addition to direct Exchequer grants—last year, of \$110,000,000 and this year, of \$200,000,000 or thereabouts, in respect of relaxations to which it has been impelled—is borrowing about \$5,000,000 a week to pay its liabilities to the insured. This last represents a sum very much larger in the year than the entire income of the fund itself, which is about \$225,000,000, made up of \$60,000,000 from employees, \$80,000,000 from employers and \$75,000,000 from the State.

IN GERMANY, where a different system of unemployment insurance prevails, and where the State does not contribute, but only employers and employees, and these in equal shares, the scheme has broken down financially, though the "break" is not anywhere comparable with that in Great Britain. In 1929, the cost of insurance was \$376,000,000, to which employers and employees, sharing equally, contributed \$217,250,000, leaving a deficit of about \$159,000,000.

The experience of other lands should be a warning to Canada of the ills to which unemployment insurance has shown itself liable to lead. In any time of acute economic depression, its fund is always likely to have indiscriminate relief loaded on it, to become practically bankrupt and then, in its distressed condition, to fasten itself, a veritable "Old Man of the Sea" on the back of the hapless taxpayer. In other words, unemployment insurance, while far from synonymous with the "dole", contains within itself the seed that degenerates into it, in any period of serious, or prolonged, economic depression.

The danger is a very real one and we do well to take account of it. It is the wisdom of the ostrich for us to go around bleating that such a thing may come about in Great Britain, or Germany, or elsewhere but not in Canada—"no, siree, we are too up and coming for that sort of thing," as I heard an acquaintance proudly declaiming a few days ago. Very much in the same style, no doubt, as, a very few years back, he would have proclaimed the necessity of our embarking on any unemployment insurance scheme at all. The danger is real and it is one of the worst forms of danger that can menace a land.

For inevitably the "dole" system breeds physical, mental and moral inertia and depression. It plays havoc with pride in work and craftsmanship. It makes an appeal, at once subtle and strong, to the mendicant psychology that is always just beneath the surface men-

tality of large numbers of people of whom it may be said, without any unfairness or lack of proper humanitarian feeling, that the line of demarcation between unemployment and unemployability is apt to be very readily susceptible of obliteration.

IF, THEN, it is to be assumed that the "dole" system, as a summation of industrial legislation in this country, should be avoided, like the plague, whether on financial or general social grounds, it is surely a matter of urgency that the causes which led up to it in Great Britain should not be allowed a loop-hole whereby they may enter into the project here.

It is a mistake, by the way, to think, as some people apparently do, that the unemployment insurance fund in Great Britain got into any difficulties by reason of the special exigencies of the demobilization period. On the contrary, the problems of demobilization were regarded as being entirely apart from the scope of the actuarial provisions for unemployment, and the funds to cope with them were provided by the State, in the form of an "out-of-work donation" for ex-service men and civilians who had been engaged in munition work. It was paid from November, 1918, to November, 1919, and for fifteen months beyond the latter date in the case of needy ex-service men. Altogether more than 6,000,000 men participated in the total amount paid out, which was in excess of \$330,000,000.

The shortcomings of the British plan of unemployment insurance which has resulted in the dole appear to have been many.

In the first place, there was a wrong form of structure, wrong, that is to say, in that it appears to have readily allowed of its deflection from what should have been its objective. It became too much of a relief system rather than an insurance one.

It is often urged, in behalf of unemployment insurance, that it eliminates the stigma that attaches to the receipt of charitable relief. Too largely—far too largely—in Great Britain, it has, in fact, become almost indistinguishable from charitable relief, on account of the manner in which the structure of the original scheme has been tinkered and tampered with. When its benefits, "unconvenanted", were bestowed on people in no way qualified therefor, it was obvious that the "insurance" principle was being undermined, even though it was more or less presumed, at the time, that such "unconvenanted benefits" would be repaid at a later date.

In this connection, however, it must, in fairness, be borne in mind that in the Old Country, as distinguished from Canada, the destitute have, almost from time immemorial, had the right in law to claim maintenance, in the form of what is colloquially spoken of as "poor relief", from the community which, in this regard, is represented by the local authorities. Hence the "out-of-works" who received "unconvenanted benefits" and the like, if they had not been relieved by the State, would have been entitled to relief, of some sort, from the local authorities. Why they did not receive it from the local authorities, but from the insurance fund instead, was largely because the resources of the former happened to be strained, in many cases, almost to breaking point, particularly in the areas on which unemployment weighed most heavily.

The danger is a very real one and we do well to take account of it. It is the wisdom of the ostrich for us to go around bleating that such a thing may come about in Great Britain, or Germany, or elsewhere but not in Canada—"no, siree, we are too up and coming for that sort of thing," as I heard an acquaintance proudly declaiming a few days ago. Very much in the same style, no doubt, as, a very few years back, he would have proclaimed the necessity of our embarking on any unemployment insurance scheme at all. The danger is real and it is one of the worst forms of danger that can menace a land.

For inevitably the "dole" system breeds physical, mental and moral inertia and depression. It plays havoc with pride in work and craftsmanship. It makes an appeal, at once subtle and strong, to the mendicant psychology that is always just beneath the surface men-

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CANADA POWER & P. PLAN

Committee Proposes New Company and Temporary Suspension of Fixed Charges to Aid Recuperation

FORMATION of a new company to take over the Canada Power and Paper Corporation and its constituent companies, Belgo Canadian Paper Company, Limited, St. Maurice Valley Corporation, Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation, Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Laurentide Company and the Anticosti Corporation, on the basis of an exchange of securities, is proposed in the long-awaited report of the Securities Protective

Committee headed by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, which is made public this week.

While it is not proposed that the new company shall raise fresh capital by the sale of securities to the public, relief from existing burdens will be sought through the elimination of fixed charges for a period of years, which will make possible the building up of urgently-needed working capital.

In this connection the committee's report emphasizes what was already widely known, namely that the whole Canada Power and Paper system has latterly been severely handicapped by lack of working capital. The report states that the acquisition of capital assets, potentially valuable but at present non-productive, and the recent maturing of obligations assumed in that connection have very seriously depleted the current asset position and have produced an acute situa-

tion which must be promptly and effectively met.

Apart from other considerations, the report states, it has become extremely difficult to finance ordinary manufacturing operations. The committee is convinced, therefore, that the financial structure of the entire group of companies must be radically revised.

The report states very definitely that the examination of the situation which has been carried out by the committee has convinced it that under existing conditions and having regard to volume of newsprint consumption and selling prices, it will be impossible, for some time, to pay any interest or dividends to holders of any of the securities or shares of the above-named companies.

THE authorized capitalization of the new company will consist of \$100,000,000 First Mortgage bonds, including First Mortgage Sterling Debenture Stock, and of 2,000,000 shares without par value. Of the bonds, \$65,000,000 will be authorized for immediate issue as 30-Year 5½ Per Cent Bonds and Sterling Debenture Stock which will be on an income basis for five years but will bear fixed interest thereafter.

Securities at present outstanding in the hands of the public include bonds of Belgo, St. Maurice, Port Alfred, Anticosti, and Wayagamack, and in the case of the four first-named companies there are also outstanding preferred shares. In the case of Canada Power and Paper, the parent company, there are outstanding only debentures and common shares in which there has been a large amount of public interest during the last two or three years. The securities affected by the plan for reorganization are as follows:

THE LONDON and LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.	
RESULTS OF 1930 BUSINESS RECEIPTS	
Fire Premiums	\$16,119,164
Accident Premiums	11,791,710
Marine Premiums	6,342,579
Interest—Fire Account	\$799,830
Accident Account	415,115
Marine Account	387,886
	\$ 1,602,831
TOTAL INCOME	\$35,856,284
EXPENDITURES	
Fire Losses and Expenses (including ordinary Taxes)	\$14,459,888
Accident Losses and Expenses (including ordinary Taxes)	11,430,218
Marine Losses and Expenses (including ordinary Taxes)	5,701,426
Provision for Income and Corporation's Profits Tax	689,713
Balance	3,575,039
	\$35,856,284
FINANCIAL POSITION	
Funds	\$50,426,944
Capital paid up	7,278,620
	\$57,705,564
Capital Uncalled	10,917,930
TOTAL SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS	\$68,623,494
TOTAL ASSETS	
(\$5.00 taken as equivalent to £1 Sterling)	\$138,349,508
W. R. HOUGHTON, Manager & Chief Agent for Canada 4 Richmond St. East, Toronto	P. L. WAYLETT, Assistant Manager
MONTREAL A. S. Booth, Mgr. 465 St. John St.	WINNipeg W. L. White, Br. Mgr. 290 Garry St.
ST. JOHN A. W. Murray, Br. Mgr. Canada Life Bldg.	VANCOUVER A. W. Blake, Mgr. London Bldg.

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Assets under Administration - \$530,000,000.



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HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL



NAMED MANAGER

F. G. Wood, born in Toronto, and connected with the Grand Trunk and Canadian National since 1906, who was recently Australian manager of the Canadian National Steamships and now named Freight Traffic Manager of the Canadian National Steamships with offices at headquarters, Montreal.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.

Confidence

A Letter to Our Clients and Other Investors in Canada

SINCE 1867, the year of Confederation, Canada has passed through a number of periods of business and financial depression. These have been of varying intensity and duration, but in every instance the nation has emerged stronger than ever before.

Canada is to-day as fundamentally sound as ever and is in as strong a position as any country in the world. The inherent strength of our economic structure will enable us to lead the world in a vigorous revival.

Past records show that in the depth of a depression men always look on their economic adversities as more serious than those ever faced by any other previous generation.

To-day, confidence and courage are Canada's greatest need. A review of Canada's position, of its enormous natural resources, of its steady but amazing growth over the past 50 years, cannot fail to inspire Canadians with the true vision that has always been a characteristic of our people.

We do not know, nor have we ever known in advance when depression will pass, or what industries will lead the way. We do feel, however, that as the pendulum swung to one extreme in 1929, it is swinging to the other extreme in wrongly interpreting business conditions to-day. That the coming months, slowly at first, but with greater decisiveness later on, will mark the advent of revival, is a conclusion as certain of realization as any conclusion can be in economic science.

What greater demonstration of faith of a people in their own country, and what greater evidence of the fact that money for investment in legitimate enterprise is available in this country, could be provided than the success of the recent Dominion Government conversion loan.

It is our firm conviction that the future holds great promise and will bring rich rewards to those who have confidence in Canada, and who display that confidence by investing to-day in the securities of those Companies which are basically essential to a nation's progress.

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The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of two per cent (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th of July, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd June 1931.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 27th May, 1931.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 215

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

A dividend of 1% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 17th day of June, 1931, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of June, 1931.

Dated the 27th day of May, 1931.

I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

Pioneer Gold Mines of B. C. Limited

N. P. L.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three (3c) cents per share being the rate of 12% per annum (12%) on the paid up capital stock of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1931, payable July 2nd, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 12th, 1931.

By order of the Board,

A. E. BULL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C., May 30th, 1931.

entide Company which they now hold.

The authors of the plan are confident that it has much to commend it to holders of all classes of securities. They point out that bondholders will receive a clean-cut first mortgage upon the entire undertaking as well as common shares. Preferred share holders, while foregoing the right to preference dividends, will receive common shares in a company with only one class of senior security. The entire capitalization of the new company will be relatively small and the company should be in a position to face with confidence any situation which may arise in the newsprint industry.

CANADA Power and Paper Corporation is one of the largest newsprint manufacturers in the world. Excluding Anglo Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Limited, which will not be included in the plan, the new company will have an annual capacity of more than 600,000 tons of newsprint as well as a large amount of kraft board and other paper products. All of its mills are regarded as efficient units and its potential assets in the form of timber limits are among the most desirable on the continent.

The mill properties to be acquired by the new company are located at Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Port Alfred and Cap de la Madeleine (near Three Rivers). It is also understood that the new company will acquire all of the newsprint contracts now in possession of Canada Power. The present plan is calculated to enable the company to face the present generally depressed conditions in the newsprint and other industries and carry it through until such time as newsprint consumption has increased and until the contracts for future deliveries commence to take effect.

THE new company to be formed will issue only two classes of securities, namely bonds and common shares, which will be issued to present security holders in exchange for their present holdings. The net result will be that the present somewhat complicated financial structure of Canada Power and Paper Corp., in which various bonds are secured by mortgage upon specific properties but are dependent upon the entire group for revenues, will be replaced by a simple capitalization of first mortgage bonds, all ranking equally, and common shares with no par value. Inter-company leases and agreements will be eliminated and all doubts as to priorities, etc., will be removed.

The plan states definitely that the corporation's bankers, namely the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada, are co-operating with a view to placing the organization on a sounder basis. The banks have expressed willingness to make banking arrangements if the plan is carried out and the table of capitalization included in the committee's letter indicates that the banks will accept \$8,000,000 of the new bonds as collateral for bank loans in exchange for the first mortgage bonds of the Laur-

THE NEW BUDGET

Radical Changes in Taxation and Tariffs — Wall Substantially Raised Against U. S.

MR BENNETT'S budget is undoubtedly his first serious attempt to put teeth in his steadily avowed "Canada First" policy. Despite political prognostications that no striking changes would be announced, the policies of the Government, as presented to the people of Canada, are the exact opposite. Practically every field of commercial and individual interest has been affected and Canadian citizens are now busy digesting and estimating the effects of one of the most important financial announcements in years.

Faced by a national deficit of over \$75,000,000, the Prime Minister, with his characteristic energy, has tackled the problem squarely.

Higher taxation had been universally anticipated but the incidence of the new imposts are currently the point of interest. Admittedly the treasury, faced with the prospects of continuation of the depression, must have funds for further relief works as well as to

meet uncontrollable expenditures and the ordinary operating expenses of government. The coupling of the raising of extra revenue with a deliberate policy of stimulating domestic industry is something of a new experience for this country. Mr. Bennett has been credited with the statement that he knew how to overcome the economic ills of Canada: his first budget assumes an unusual importance as the first concrete application of the remedies which he proposes to apply.

Mr. Bennett's was one of the longest budget speeches ever made to Parliament, the time occupied being a little over two hours and one-half. Another notable feature of this remarkable performance is that the Prime Minister presented to the House and to the people one of the most elaborate and most systematic reflections of the nation's present business that has ever been heard. His financial review of the fiscal year ended on March 31 last, his brief review of the country's commerce and trade relations with other countries, and his detailed estimate of what he expects to derive in revenue from the taxation proposals subsequently made, all contributed to making it a model budget, both as to form and as to content.

Premier Bennett expects to get \$8,000,000 additional revenue from the 2 per cent increase in the corporation income tax, and no interest will be charged on payments up to December 1 next. In an effort to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Canada, the Prime Minister has provided an impost of only 2 per cent income tax on returns from investments in this country of non-residents who will receive credit in their own country for income tax payments made here. In announcing that later this session there would be introduced an entirely new set of income tax schedules, Premier Bennett said that the provision regarding family corporations would be dropped.

Mr. Bennett is imposing the heavy tariff of 15 cents per pound on United States magazines and periodicals, which now enter Canada by the carload. His purpose in this is partly to protect the Canadian reading public from the avalanche of salacious and sensational matter which floods the newsstands, and partly to curtail the demand for United States goods which is stimulated by the advertising in the numerous weekly and monthly periodicals from across the line.

As to the individual income tax there will be an increase in the exemptions, and the rate will start with 1 per cent for taxable income up to \$1,000, then increase by 1 per cent for every additional \$1,000 of taxable income until a maximum of 25 per cent is reached. This will prove a relief for the large income taxpayer. Another provision is that those who derive income from dividends will not be taxed on dividends up to one-half of their income. This provision is effective on July 1 and it is aimed to eliminate double taxation on dividend income.

A determined effort is being made to improve the financial position of the Post Office Department, and the taxation proposals related to that department are of importance to the entire country. In addition to the reversion to 3-cent postage on drop letters there is also a move to have the newspapers pay a fairer share of the cost of transporting their product by postal facilities by imposing a charge of 1½ cents per pound on

all newspapers with a net circulation in excess of 10,000. Those of less than 10,000 circulation pay the 1-cent rate. The exception from the increased rate on publications over 10,000 circulation are religious, agricultural and scientific publications.

Another constructive move is that presaged in the proposals for further aiding the Canadian coal producers, both eastern and western. Higher rates of Government assistance to the railways for moving coal are provided to the operators in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, in the west, and to the operators in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in the east.

Alberta coal moving eastward to Ontario will get further aid to the extent of \$2 per ton, there will be aid to the extent of 25 cents per ton for coal in British Columbia moving out of its ports, but not to the United States, because of the existence of a provision for retaliatory action by that country; further aid of 1-6-cent per ton per



IN CHARGE AT TORONTO

Announcement has been made by R. W. Reford, Director of the Cunard Steam Ship Company, Ltd. and President of the Robert Reford Company, Ltd. that A. Grahame Stewart (above), has been appointed Toronto Manager of these companies. Until recently Mr. Stewart has been Assistant Manager of the Freight Department in Montreal.

mile on New Brunswick coal to Ontario, with a maximum of \$1.50 per ton, is provided; and on Nova Scotia coal moving westward to Quebec 1-5-cent per ton per mile is provided, and 1-3-cent per ton per mile to Ontario with a maximum of \$1.50 per ton in each case.

To help the western grain grower an important proposal is made by the Prime Minister, who gave to the House a rather gloomy forecast for the present year, when he said that, according to his information, it was possible that this might prove to be the third successive crop failure for the west. For the purpose of giving reasonable aid to the grain grower, Premier Bennett said that he would provide for an adjustment of freight rates whereby the Dominion would absorb the carrying charges to the extent of five cents per bushel on all wheat exported from Canada in the crop year just now commencing.

If the revenues show an increase the Budget will be balanced by the end of the year," said the Prime Minister, "but if they are not increased the difference between the expenditures and revenues will be made up by short term borrowing." Introducing his tariff and taxation proposals Premier Bennett pointed out that in times of depression it was unwise to depart from known and tried methods of taxation, that taxation itself should be as light as possible, and disturbance of business should be made as slight as possible.

The bands of wild horses on the southwestern ranges of Alberta have long proved an impediment to ranching operations. Valuable pasture is consumed and, on account of the long dry spell of weather during the past summer, the situation has become more acute. What to do with these undersized, commercially valueless animals has long been a problem. Formerly, after the drives or roundups which took place through the cooperation of the Government and ranchers, the wild horses were sent to killing plants in Montana, and from there the meat was shipped to Europe. Now, apparently, a use has been found for this meat in the fur farming establishments of the Dominion.

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SECURITIES PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE OF CANADA POWER & PAPER CORPORATION

1619 THE ROYAL BANK BUILDING
MONTREAL, QUE.

June 2nd, 1931

To the Holders of Securities and Shares of:

CANADA POWER & PAPER CORPORATION
THE ANTICOSTI CORPORATION
BELGO CANADIAN PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED
LAURENTIDE COMPANY, LIMITED
PORT ALFRED PULP & PAPER CORPORATION
ST. MAURICE VALLEY CORPORATION
WAYAGAMACK PULP & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

Present Position

The members of the Securities Protective Committee of Canada Power & Paper Corporation and the above-named constituent companies and representing investors who hold, in the aggregate, large amounts of all classes of securities and shares of these companies, have completed an intensive examination of the Corporation's affairs in the light of conditions now prevailing in the newsprint industry.

This examination has convinced the Committee that, under existing conditions and having regard to volume of newsprint consumption and selling prices, it will be impossible, for some time, to pay any interest or dividends to holders of any of the securities or shares of the above-named companies.

The whole system is severely handicapped by lack of working capital. The acquisition of capital assets, potentially valuable but at present non-productive, and the recent maturing of obligations assumed in that connection have very seriously depleted the current asset position and have produced an acute situation which must be promptly and effect-

ively dealt with. Apart from other difficulties it has become extremely difficult to finance ordinary manufacturing operations. The Committee is convinced, therefore, that the financial structure of the entire group must be radically revised. The burden of interest and dividend commitments must be drastically reduced. Fixed charges must be practically eliminated for a period of years and working capital must be built up.

The Committee has studied the respective positions of holders of each individual class of security concerned and has arrived at the unanimous conclusion that any separation which would involve liquidation of any constituent company would result in serious loss to the holders of that company's securities and would jeopardize the prospects of a sound reorganization.

The Plan

After carefully studying and considering all relevant factors, the Plan of Reorganization has been prepared. This Plan has been designed to meet the present difficult situation and

to assure to each class of present security holders an equitable share in future earnings.

The Plan, briefly, is to form a New Company, with a capitalization of First Mortgage Bonds (including First Mortgage Sterling Debenture Stock) and one class of shares which will take over the undertakings and assets of the above-named companies. The new Bonds and Debenture Stock will be on an income basis for five years. These new securities will be made available for exchange for the existing securities on the basis set out in the Plan. No new money is being asked for.

Reduction in Capital

The authorized capitalization of the New Company will consist of \$100,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, including First Mortgage Sterling Debenture Stock, and of 2,000,000 shares without par value. Of the Bonds, \$65,000,000 will be authorized for immediate issue as 30-Year 5½% Bonds and Sterling Debenture Stock which will be on an income basis for five years but will bear fixed interest thereafter.

The issued capitalization of the New Company on the carrying out of the Plan will compare as follows with the existing capitalization:

Present Capitalization, May 1, 1931 (Excluding Anglo)		Estimated Capitalization New Company (Excluding Anglo)	
Bonds.....	\$44,365,566.00	Bonds.....	\$51,058,522.00
Debentures.....	35,466,700.00	**Wayagamack News Co.	\$1,431,774.00
Preferred.....	24,000,000.00	***Ha. Ha. Bay Co.	137,300.00
Total.....		Total.....	\$52,627,596.00
Common—1,521,750 no par value Shares.		Capital Stock—1,547,141 no par value Shares.	

*In addition to the above Bonds, a further \$8,000,000 (approximately) of new Bonds will be issued in exchange for a like amount of Laurentide First Mortgage Bonds now pledged as collateral to Bank loans.

**Guaranteed British Treasury Bonds not exchanged.

***Bonds not exchanged.

The Committee will have power to sanction the issue of additional First Mortgage Bonds of the 30-Year 5½% issue, provided that the total is not to exceed \$65,000,000, and of such additional Shares as may be considered necessary.

The Committee has deemed it unwise to have the New Company assume the obligations of Canada Power & Paper under the contract for the acquisition of a controlling interest in Anglo Canadian Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, and therefore that company is not included in the present Plan.

The Plan provides that holders of existing First Mortgage Securities will receive First Mortgage Securities of the New Company and, as compensation for loss of accrued interest and foregoing fixed interest for the first five years, will receive Shares of the Capital Stock of the New Company. Holders of Laurentide and Wayagamack Series of Canada Power & Paper Debentures will receive a percentage of new First Mortgage Bonds together with Shares of the Capital Stock of the New Company. Holders of existing preferred and common Shares will receive Shares of the Capital Stock of the New Company.

To summarize the position of each class of security holders under the Plan:

BELGO BONDHOLDERS receive \$125 of New First Mortgage Bonds and One Share of New Stock for each \$100 of present Bonds.

BELGO PREFERRED SHAREHOLDERS receive Three Shares of New Stock for each present Preferred Share.

WAYAGAMACK PULP & PAPER FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS receive \$125 of New First Mortgage Bonds and One Share of New Stock for each \$100 of present Bonds.

PORT ALFRED BONDHOLDERS receive \$100 of New First Mortgage Bonds and One Share of New Stock for each \$100 of present Bonds.

ANTICOSTI BONDHOLDERS receive \$100 of New First Mortgage Bonds and One Share of New Stock for each \$100 of present Bonds.

CANADA POWER & PAPER SHAREHOLDERS receive One Share of New Stock for each Ten present Shares.

CANADA POWER & PAPER DEBENTURE HOLDERS receive \$15 of New First Mortgage Bonds and One and one-half Shares of New Stock for each \$100 of present Debentures—Laurentide or Wayagamack Series.

CANADA POWER & PAPER SHAREHOLDERS receive One Share of New Stock for each Ten present Shares.

PROVISION has been made in the Plan so that the odd Common Shares of Belgo, Port Alfred, St. Maurice and Wayagamack, outstanding in the hands of the public, may be exchanged for new Shares.

The unknown factors in the situation include the percentage of mill capacities for which markets may be found and the prices which will prevail, but, given prices on any fair basis and assuming the fulfillment of existing newsprint contracts, the Committee feels warranted in expecting results which will be advantageous to those participating in the Plan.

The Committee believes that no group of properties in the newsprint industry will be better balanced for economic production will possess more favorable prospects than the New Company, providing a reorganization is arranged along the lines indicated.

Montreal and The Royal Bank of Canada who have expressed their willingness, if the reorganization Plan is carried out, to make banking arrangements with the New Company which the Committee considers will be satisfactory.

Holders of large amounts of all classes of the securities have assured the Committee that they will support the Plan.

Prospects

While it is not possible to forecast accurately the operating results of the New Company, the Committee believes that the Plan provides the foundation for success, first by creating a capital structure which will not involve burdensome fixed charges in the earlier years during which conditions will be most difficult, and secondly by permitting the accumulation of working capital.

The unknown factors in the situation include the percentage of mill capacities for which markets may be found and the prices which will prevail, but, given prices on any fair basis and assuming the fulfillment of existing newsprint contracts, the Committee feels warranted in expecting results which will be advantageous to those participating in the Plan.

The Committee believes that no group of properties in the newsprint industry will be better balanced for economic production will possess more favorable prospects than the New Company, providing a reorganization is arranged along the lines indicated.

General

A Deposit Agreement has been executed by the Committee and lodged with each of the Depositories (the Bank of Montreal and The Royal Bank of Canada). A copy of this Agreement is annexed to and is part of the Plan. Security holders become parties to the Agreement and entitled to participate in the Plan by depositing their securities with one of the Depositories. The Bank will issue to each depositor an appropriate Deposit Certificate. The Committee is acting without compensation and there will be no expense to depositors except for postage and insurance. Expenses in connection with the Plan are ultimately to be assumed by the New Company.

The Committee strongly urges all security holders to study the Plan and Agreement and to promptly forward their securities to the nearest Depository. The members of the Committee have no hesitation in expressing their conviction that the support of the Plan by the prompt deposit of securities is in the best interests of all the security holders.

On behalf of the Committee:

CHAS. A. DUNNING, Chairman.

COMMITTEE:

HON. CHAS. A. DUNNING, P.C.
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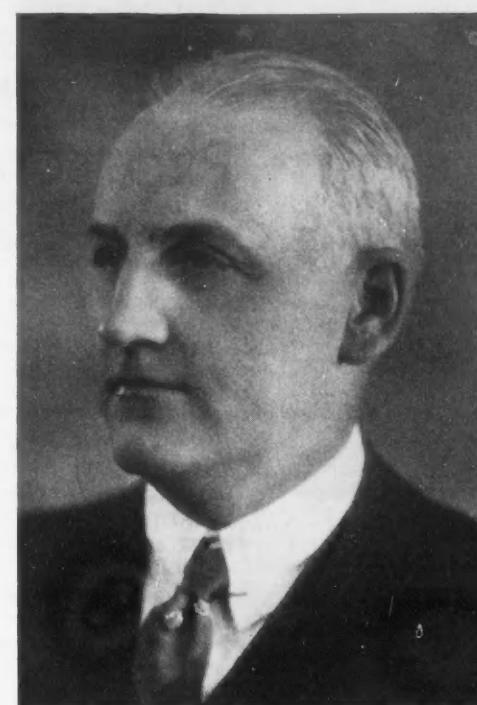
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William Harlow Miner, President and General Manager of the Miner Rubber Company, Ltd., Granby, Que., and Montreal, and a director of a number of important Canadian corporations, who was elected President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at the recent Annual Convention in Victoria and Vancouver. Mr. Miner is a former Chairman of the Quebec Branch of the Association. Sessions of Canada's Industrial Parliament commenced in the former city on June 1.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Taking Road to "Dole"?

(Continued from page 29)

have been repeatedly whittled away in Great Britain in reply to demands of a quasi-political kind. Indeed, with the present Government in office there, that is only to be expected. Originally, for example, the maximum period of benefits was fixed at fifteen weeks. Now the benefits continue as long as unemployment lasts, and, as just noted above, they are paid to hundreds of thousands of persons not actually entitled to them.

Again, it has been a great weakness in the British system that the amount paid out in respect of insurance, or "dole" to unemployed, is too nearly on a par with the normal wages of the lowest-paid labor. For example, a married man with two children receives \$7.50 per week—the average wage of the agricultural laborer. The consequence is that, at a time of the most acute economic depression, there was an actual shortage of agricultural labor in the Old Country. Instead of toiling in the field the honest yokel preferred to "take his ease in his inn" and draw his modest subsistence from the coffers of his country. Particularly does this parity of the normal wages of low-paid labor with the amount of the "dole" result in this sort of thing when there are several potential bread-winners in one family who pool their "doles" and live at leisure in a state of some rough comfort.

BRITISH experience of unemployment insurance has shown—as one feels, conclusively—that a scheme of such cannot operate properly save on a basis of limited liability. In a recent article, Mr. Walter Elliott, M.P., a distinguished member of the British House of Commons, emphasizes this point very strongly. "A savings account," he says, "which is always replenished from some mysterious source will inevitably be abused by some persons, however carefully the cheques upon it are examined. There is only one limitation on a bank account that all of us recognize, and this is represented by the letters 'R. D.' Therefore an insurance scheme must have a limited liability for payments out."

The devising and operation of a sound scheme of unemployment insurance is a most difficult task, in any event. We can learn much from the shortcomings which have been revealed in the British scheme. Moreover, in this country, where we have experience of very rapid change in the technique of industry, we have some reason to be apprehensive of any measures that may tend to slow up the pace of industry.

It is, unfortunately, the too general habit, whether with the politician or with the "man in the street", to look on unemployment insurance as a substitute for unemployment prevention. As a fact, we should now nationally resolve that, if we are to have recourse to insurance, the two methods of solution must be pursued together. We have largely failed, it is obvious, in the matter of unemployment prevention; but that is no reason why we should go on failing more egregiously than ever.

Stabilization of industry in Canada is possible—at any rate, to an enormously greater extent than most people dream. New types of employment are discoverable and can play a very important part. More effective co-operation between industry and government is a prime necessity. Research can do immensely more to aid the situation than it has been asked to do hitherto. Very largely, too, unemployment could be prevented by an increased mobility of labor.

One great hindrance to this is the obstinate refusal of certain workers to do certain work that needs doing, on the ground that such work lies outside the four corners of their particular industry, whatever it may be.

Debts, Tariffs Et Al

(Continued from Page 25)

TO THIS man-made muddle has come yet another complication—the precipitous fall in prices of the past twelve months. The debts were bad enough before, but now their burden has been grievously increased. When the factories have produced the goods to pay the debts, and for the past ten years part of their working time has been devoted to this purpose, it is suddenly discovered that the goods are worthless, and therefore more must be given to pay the debt. The factories must work longer hours or alternatively the producers must surrender part of the wealth they had hoped was their own.

But as more goods flow to the creditor countries to pay an enhanced debt, panic increases and up go the tariffs again. Even if the tariffs are not formally raised, the specific tariffs have been actually increased by the fall in prices. With the lower price per item, the specific duty forms a larger proportion of the price and tends to be a greater impediment to trade.

National rivalries go on though the guns have ceased to boom; that is why new guns are being made. The debts to settle the war and the tariffs to assist the rivalry and to circumvent the debts increase the friction. Disarmament, tariff reductions, and debt revision, are all part of one great problem. Those who have the tariffs call on the others to reduce the armaments. And nobody moves.

At the moment of this impasse, the declarations at the International Chamber of Commerce congress have been timely and valuable. This triple problem of debts, disarmament and tariffs was brought into the plenary discussions and to the attention of the world. Delegates from all countries, well armed or badly armed, free trade or protectionist, expressed themselves alive to the menace facing the world. They spoke as private individuals facing an international problem.

It is for national statesmen to remember they have international responsibilities and to have courage to follow the path laid down for them by the world's business leaders assembled at Washington.



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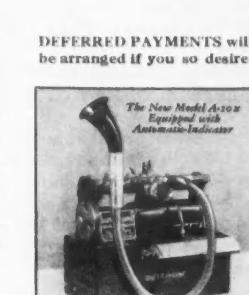
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